

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Concorde at the brink...

Two of America's best friends, Britain and France, are exceedingly concerned about what will happen to their joint supersonic commercial airliner, Concorde. The Port Authority of New York has once again postponed its decision, already several times delayed, on whether or not the Anglo-French plane can land at Kennedy airport on a trial basis, as it has been doing at Dulles airport outside Washington since last May.

Despite persistent claims that the Concorde's noise level is too high for those living in proximity to airports, it does not seem reasonable to deny the plane at least a limited test interval in which to demonstrate either that it does meet all the requirements, as its promoters insist, or does not, in which case landing rights could be terminated. At a minimum, the Port Authority should not indulge in further delays in making its decision, for if the answer is no or there is another postponement, the British Government intends to appeal to U.S. courts on the authority's right to deny entry.

London and Paris meanwhile have been doing their utmost to convince top American officials of the rightness of their position. President Giscard d'Estaing pointedly flew the Atlantic in a French Concorde for his biennial visit to the U.S. last year. Prime Minister Callaghan arrived in a British Concorde for his first meeting with President Carter last week. And the French leader made a personal telephone appeal to the White House on behalf of New York landing rights for the supersonic airliner, following which Mr. Carter called New York Governor Carey to relay President Giscard d'Estaing's deep concern.

The British and French publics meanwhile are distressed about the potential economic impact of American opposition to the plane. It

could have a political effect in France, handicapping pro-government parties in the municipal elections later this month. It might also spark a wave of anti-Americanism, along with petitions from workers and possible union re-creations. In short, the international consequences of a Concorde turnaround by New York can be serious.

Mr. Carter has tried hard to explain that he has no direct authority over the New York Port Authority. (The Ford administration originally sanctioned test landings at Washington and New York, a decision Mr. Carter later affirmed as President.) But it is not easy for foreign leaders and their people to understand that one airport is under federal control while others are not. They also may have seriously underestimated growing American determination to preserve the environment from pollution of all kinds, including noise.

It doubtless is even harder for Britons and Frenchmen to believe it is only the environment problem that has made Concorde's entry into vital U.S. markets so difficult. A suspicion plainly lurks that commercial competition between U.S. and foreign airlines and aircraft builders remains a major factor.

One can understand banning the Concorde after it has been given a fair chance in New York as in Washington — if investigations show its noise level is indeed excessive. But to ban it without an operating performance trial in the U.S. city it was designed to serve seems excessive too, and one could hardly be surprised if the British and French decide to challenge any such ruling in the courts.

Moreover, some international airline treaties regarding American landing rights abroad are coming up for reconsideration, so U.S. operators soon may find themselves facing comparable problems on the other side of the Atlantic.

Charting a Mideast path

The complex task of clearing a pathway for resumption of Arab-Israeli peace negotiations at Geneva later this year is visibly under way. One step has been Israeli Prime Minister Rabin's meeting with President Carter in Washington, where the two leaders reportedly got along well personally while making no significant concessions on key issues. Mr. Rabin conceded that the time is ripe for "meaningful negotiations" at Geneva, but added a cautionary note: "Let's be careful. Let's hope for the best but be realistic in preparation for it."

Mr. Carter, at his subsequent press conference, seemed eager to consider all options aimed at ending the long Arab-Israeli stalemate, including possible international ways to guarantee Israel's security.

Concurrently there has been an important development on the Arab side as Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat and Jordan's King Hussein apparently patched up their long-standing differences in the course of the Afro-Arab conference in Cairo. The two men agreed to establishing a formal link between Jordan and the PLO and also discussed prospects for an independent Palestinian state.

This breakthrough is a significant step in the Arabs' effort to put their house in order preliminary to another bid for a Mideast peace settlement at Geneva. Syria, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia are credited with being helpful in bringing Hussein and Arafat to the point of reaching an accommodation. What to do about the Palestinians long has been one roadblock on the route to a new Arab-Israeli summit. The matter is not yet settled, but at least the Jordan-PLO rift, which dates back to 1970, is being mended.

Another major pitfall is Israel's insistence that it must have "defensible borders," a policy reaffirmed by Mr. Rabin in Washington. This phrase means not going back to Israel's pre-1967 war borders; and thus not returning all occupied Arab territory, a position not acceptable to the Arab nations. The Israeli leader said the final frontiers in his view, "don't coincide in any way" with those before the '67 war.

Mr. Rabin may have felt he needed to take a hard position in view of the coming Israeli election.

Mr. Carter, by his apparent advocacy of "defensible borders," at first seemed to stumble into a thicket of semantics, thereby causing concern in Arab circles. His subsequent assurances that no change in the basic American enhanced approach was in prospect seems to have stilled that concern.

At his press conference, moreover, the President said a step-by-step solution might be pursued by making a distinction between Israel's legally recognized boundaries and secure defense lines protected by such means as monitoring stations (as in Sinai) or international zones. Israel and the Arabs doubtless will want to ponder such ramifications.

Mr. Rabin also firmly rejected PLO participation at a Geneva conference, even as part of a Jordanian delegation. This indicated that mediators such as the Americans still face many difficult hurdles in the course of testing — and attempting to reconcile — the inflexible positions of both Arabs and Israelis.

Meanwhile, the Carter-Rabin talks have produced a joint committee to review arms sales. This seems like a wise provision in the wake of such bilateral problems as U.S. rejection of the Israeli bid to sell its Kfir fighter planes, powered by American engines, to Ecuador, and the Israeli request to produce in Israel 200 of the 250 new U.S. fighter planes it wants.

Looking ahead, one next step will be the meeting of Arab states bordering on Israel, plus the PLO, now scheduled for Damascus, Syria, next month. Since this session will include Jordan, Syria, and Egypt, it will provide another reference point for measuring the success and impact of the Jordan-PLO accommodation.

Finally, now that Mr. Rabin has had his turn in Washington, Mr. Carter can look ahead to subsequent visits from the Arab leaders. Mr. Carter and Secretary of State Vance will need to press both sides to begin to indicate areas of flexibility beyond their currently stated positions. Some of the President's ideas should prove valuable in this context.



Bhutto's big win in Pakistan

Prime Minister Bhutto and his Pakistan People's Party (PPP) have won a surprisingly strong election victory, which gives him a mandate to continue in power but also raises some questions. The balloting was Pakistan's first in nearly seven years, and its first under a civilian government, but it was marred by widespread violence at the polls.

What surprised most observers was the size of the PPP triumph over the new opposition party, the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), which made a disappointing showing. Not surprisingly, PNA officials have charged the winners with rigging the election and with ballot stuffing on a massive scale. The problem now for opposition leaders is whether or not to boycott further elections for Pakistan's four provincial assemblies. The nine-party alliance had made inflation and corruption its major campaign issues, but that strategy did not succeed.

Mr. Bhutto now has a new five-year lease on power, and he is expected to continue to rule with a firm hand. But one can hope that his fresh mandate, and the relatively poor showing of his opponents, will not persuade the Prime Minister that he can disregard the groundswell of opposition to inflation and prevalent corruption that have hit Pakistan's poor masses very hard.

Italy: Moscow, no; dissent, si

It is bad enough for Moscow to clamp down on dissidents at home. When it tries to curtail attention to them in a free country like Italy, even the Italian Communist Party registers a protest, and rightly so.

What Moscow sought to do was to dissuade Venice's celebrated arts festival, the Biennale, from making Eastern European dissent the theme of 1977's "off-year" show. The West has been so frequently the target of artistic onslaughts at the Biennale that the Soviet Union could hardly argue that its satellites would be

singled out for criticism. With Italy, watched to see whether a strengthened Communist hand in government will tilt it toward the Soviet Union, this was tactically if not ethically the wrong country for Moscow to try to influence. Good for the Italian press, political and artistic leadership, that denounced the Italian Communists' called "phone interference."

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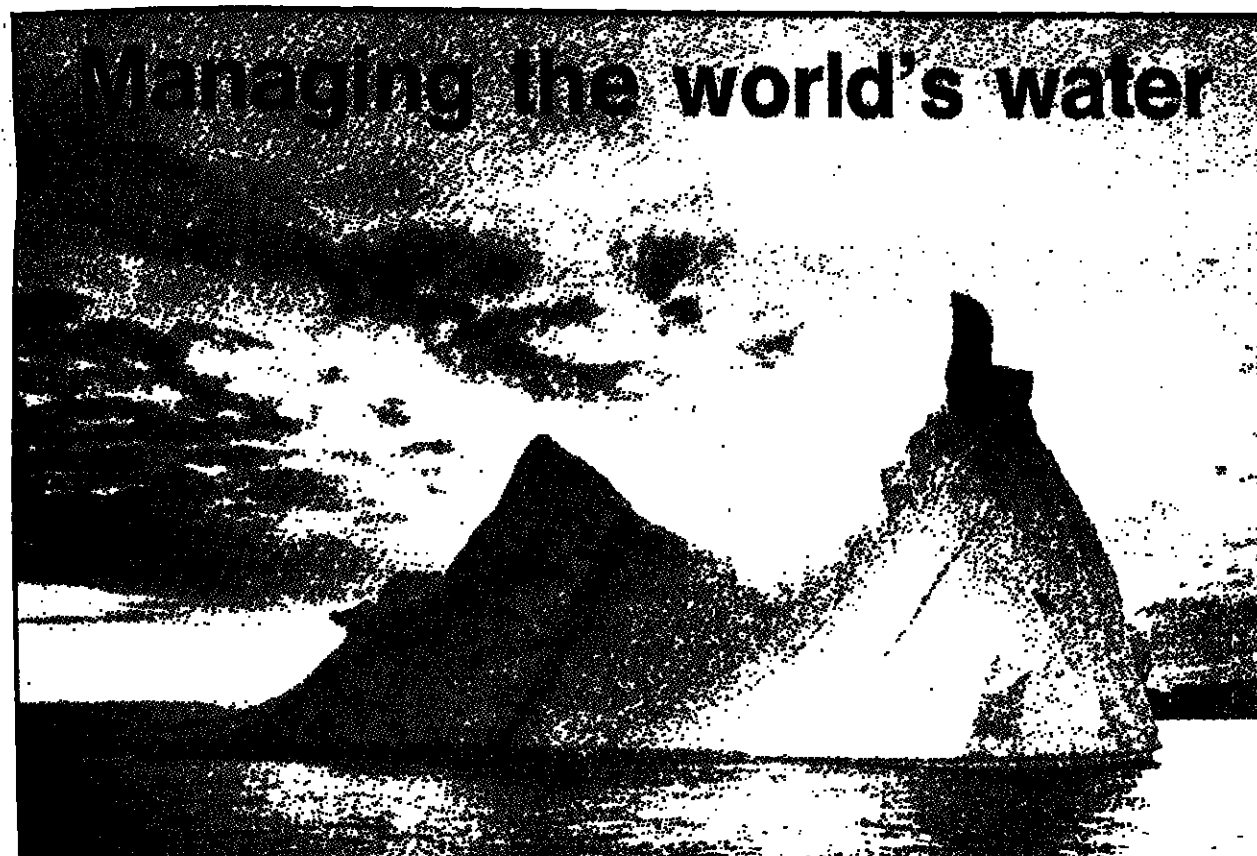
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By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Iceberg off Greenland: only the tip of the wealth in and under the oceans

UN aim: how to get water to where it's needed

By Agnes Leon
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Mar del Plata, Argentina

The sight of an iceberg being towed from either the Arctic or the Arctic toward arid lands may well become common in the not-too-distant future. It depends somewhat on conclusions reached here at the United Nations Water Conference looking into present and future water needs around the globe.

The iceberg method of coping with regional water shortage is just one of dozens of solutions to pressing water needs that have been advanced in study papers presented to the 10-day session that got under way March 14.

In a major report issued for the meeting the UN stated that globally there is probably enough water to meet com-
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Global scramble on to control ocean wealth

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

On what used to be the great, open, high seas, a world scramble for resources is under way.

It is reminiscent on a global scale of the U.S. gold rushes of the 19th century, but the consequences are sure to be vastly more far-reaching.

Quietly, without waiting for the drawn-out intricacies of international agreement, coastal nations have thrust their claims far out into the waters off their shores.

Very little unrestricted fishing is left within 200 miles of anybody's coastline. In the past three months alone, vast swaths of ocean have been brought under such restrictions by the United States (March 1), the Soviet Union (Dec. 10), and Canada (Jan. 1).
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American foreign policy: Ideals bow to practicality

By Joseph C. Harsch

American diplomacy toward Indo-China is starting all over again.

A 33-year detour is at an end.

The Carter administration is doing right now about Vietnam precisely what the Truman administration turned away from doing in 1945. It is opening a diplomatic dialogue with the Communist winners of the civil war in Indo-China.

A five-member American delegation led by Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Automobile Workers, left Washington on March 12 headed for Hanoi in Vietnam, and Vientiane in Laos. They wanted to visit Cambodia as well but were refused permission. Their surface assignment is to seek further information about Americans still carried on the Pentagon rolls as missing in action.

Their true mission (since no one in informed quarters in Washington seriously thinks that any of the MIAs are still alive) is to begin talks with the North Vietnamese, which are expected some day soon to lead to the opening of diplomatic and trade relations between the United States and the Communist state which Ho Chi Minh founded in Indo-China in 1945.

This is what might have happened in 1945. At that time, as the Japanese military tide receded from Indo-China, agents of the American Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and forerunners of the CIA were helping Ho Chi Minh with money, supplies, and weapons. They

believed, and so reported to Washington, that Ho Chi Minh represented an authentic urge to nationalism in Indo-China. They recommended that American policy support him and his movement even though Communist, on the ground that he was the likely eventual winner.

The Asian side of the State Department agreed with the CIA and recommended that post-war American policy towards Indo-China be built on Ho Chi Minh.

But the European side objected. France wished to regain its former colonial position in Southeast Asia. France was the key to American policies toward Europe. Washington wanted a united Europe that would be impossible without France. Hence, for the sake of a European policy, Washington dropped Ho Chi Minh and told the French they could return to Indo-China. That is where the 30-year American involvement in that part of the world began.

The issue was also weighted by ideology. Ho Chi Minh was an avowed Communist, just as Mao Tse-tung was in China itself. Many State Department people in those days also wanted the United States to build its policy, China policy, on Mao Tse-tung rather than on Chiang Kai-shek on the same ground, that Mao was the likely winner in the factional fighting that was bound to come after the Japanese defeat. They too were overruled.

So for the sake of France and ideology American policy between 1945 and these times

fought the Chinese in Korea and the followers of Ho Chi Minh in Indo-China. And now, having failed to defeat them, it comes to terms with them because it suits the pragmatic national interests of both sides. China has become a barrier against the expansion of Soviet influence in Asia; and Vietnam has oil and rubber and other things wanted in the West. And it in turn wants American investment capital and technology for developing its oil and other resources. And besides, by dealing with the United States Hanoi would become less dependent on Moscow.

So, no matter how moral and moralistic American foreign policy sounds in Mr. Carter's words, back in Washington the practical considerations are not being overlooked. This applies not only to Asia. The Congress this last week reversed its earlier position left over from Nixon days on the subject of chrome from Rhodesia. The so-called "Byrd amendment," which licensed defiance of UN sanctions against white Rhodesia for the import of chrome was overturned. The United States will not import any more Rhodesian chrome (legally) unless or until the white Rhodesian Government comes to terms with its black majority.

In this case an ideologically pro-white position taken by the Nixon era is being reversed partly because Congress has read last November's African National Congress election and

Rhodesia's political chess

Where the black Bishop moves on Mr. Smith's board

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

A key black nationalist leader inside Rhodesia is close to playing ball with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith by negotiating directly with him on a transfer from white-minority to black-majority rule. He is Bishop Abel Muzorewa, head of the African National Council (ANC).

This emerged from a speech here by one of the bishop's right-hand men, Gordon Chavunduka, who is secretary-general of the ANC.

Mr. Chavunduka also made it clear that both the Rhodesian and South African Governments are trying to get United States and British endorsement for Mr. Smith's latest proposals for an "internal" settlement for the Rhodesian crisis and for the ANC's call for a referendum to lay the groundwork for an interim government. The referendum would show which black nationalist leader or leaders had majority support in Rhodesia, and presumably those leaders would then play a prominent part in an interim government while overall power was transferred from whites to blacks.

There was irony in the setting for Mr. Chavunduka's speech: An audience of whites in South Africa, invited to hear him March 15 by the South African Institute of International Relations.

"We believe we are about to get Western support [for the ANC referendum plan]," Dr. Chavunduka said.

He said the ANC had had to wait until Britain would not condemn the ANC for negotiating with Mr. Smith.

Since the breakdown of last year's Geneva conference on Rhodesia, the presidents of the neighboring African states of Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana, Mozambique, and Angola — the so-called "front-line presidents" — have made it clear that Bishop Muzorewa is not their candidate for black leadership in Rhodesia. Their men are Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe of the Patriotic Front, who have guerrillas operating from Mozambique, Zambia, and Botswana against the Smith regime.

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When your garden is a gourmet

By Gerald Priestland
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London
My garden makes me giddy. Every time I look at it, I realize how I have taken it. My vegetables feed their children, feeding them, dressing them, tying them up. I like to think I treat mine as an adult — a grown-up garden that can perfectly well take of itself. But it ends up dirty, scraggy and starving.

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Highlights



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PRESS CENSORSHIP. How the newspaper bill before the South African parliament would affect the country. **Page 8**

AMERICA'S ORDEAL. Two articles explore the background of the recent terror in Washington: What caused the Hamas Muslims to explode into violence, and how the police have worked out techniques to cope peacefully with such incidents. **Page 11**

TOM WOLFE. Why Monitor writer Jo Ann Levine spent 45 chilly minutes on a garbage can and why it was worth it. **Page 22**

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FOCUS

Australia's troubled work ethic

By Carolyn Lewis

Sydney, Australia — "The workers refuse to tighten their belts," he says, standing at the edge of his swimming pool overlooking a yacht, a speedboat, and a wide expanse of glittering blue harbor. He is a tough, shrewd, sun-tanned multimillionaire, and he is explaining why he is thinking of leaving the country that made his fortune possible.

"What you have in America, and we don't have in Australia, is the work ethic," says the out-of-work sea captain, commenting bitterly on a million-dollar shipping project that ended in failure because, he says, of featherbedding by Australian workers.

He is one of a growing number of businessmen, professionals, even politicians, who talk gloomily about Australia's future.

What was once billed as a paradise of 13 million people, basking in endless sunshine, full employment, and an expanding economy, now is a troubled land. Other countries face similar problems: unemployment, inflation, devalued currency, restless youth, lack of business confidence, and mounting crime. But it is the "union problem" that compounds Australia's difficulties.

The country shares with Belgium the highest basic wage in the world. Most work a 35-hour week and want it down to 30. Annual vacations of four weeks are common. Two-hour lunches and 15-minute tea breaks

or "smokes" are accepted as normal.

Still, the pressure for more increases. Hardly a day goes by without a major strike or industrial action disrupting services.

Communists and left-wingers are in control of many key unions. They make no pretense of support for the private enterprise system or democratic government. Typical is Wal Curran, Victorian state secretary of the 45,000-member Australian Meat Industry Employees Union, who says: "I believe that unions should use their muscle industrially to pull governments into line and even down if necessary."

In recent weeks, however, moderate union leaders have been raising their voices against the pattern of disruption. The national secretary of the 50,000-member Administrative and Clerical Officers Association, Norm Campbell, publicly warns that "trade-union anarchy and industrial blackmail are threatening to reduce Australia to the status of an economic pauper."

And John Egerton, former president of the Queensland Trades and Labor Council, says that "about 20 trade-union leaders are trying to bring Australia to its knees by wrecking the economy."

An even more significant moderating influence is Robert Hawke, president of the Australian Council of Trade Unions — a post

that in American terms is more powerful than George Meany's at the AFL-CIO. Mr. Hawke was at one time a leader of the militant wing of trade unionism in Australia. But now he is calling on union members to temper their demands.

A leading Australian economist and chancellor of Sydney University, Hermann Black, says the economic crunch is forcing union leaders like Mr. Hawke to make an agonizing reappraisal of their past policies of disruption. The pressure, he says, is coming from rank-and-file unionists who recognize "prices will go up the week after they strike for higher wages."

Professor Black says the cost of labor is so high now in Australia workers are in danger of pricing themselves out of jobs. He says Australian industry will be forced to do what many American companies have done — move overseas, where labor costs are competitive. He suggests as a solution the kind of social contract drawn up between British labor and the British Government. Under that contract, labor has agreed to limit its demands in order to help ease the burden on the national economy.

But in Australia there is little tradition of cooperation between unions and government — especially a non-labor government — even in times of crisis.

The leader of the Labor Party opposition, Gough Whitlam, is still chafing from his abrupt removal as Prime Minister more than a year ago. He spends much of his time sniping at the conservative Liberal Country Party government of Malcolm Fraser, which replaced him. Instead, it is Mr. Hawke who speaks with conciliatory tongue in the councils of government.

No thank you for the Squid & Chips

By Francis Renny

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London — The British, inventors of Fish & Chips, a people entirely surrounded by water, have got to accept the fact that there isn't enough haddock and cod to go round any more. We must learn to love coalle, whiting, mackerel, and hake.

That's the message from Ross, the fish dealers who handle more than 50,000 tons of the slippery stuff every year. Ross are the largest suppliers of fish to fish and chip shops in the United Kingdom — though they have seen the number of shops decline from 15,000 to 12,000 in the past three years. Last year's drought prices for chipping potatoes had a lot to do with that; but the Englishman's beloved cod has doubled in price in the past 12 months, putting the classic double dish almost into the grilled steak category.

Who's to blame? We all are. The British have done more than their fair share towards wiping out the herring and the pilchard that used to swarm round our coasts. Then we turned so voraciously on the Icelandic supplies of cod that the Icelanders had to build a fence round them, leading to a series of "Cod Wars," which the British lost.

Now everybody, including the British, are building fences round their fishery limits, and looking for alternatives to the classic species. The British are culinary conservatives. Cod, haddock, and maybe plaice are the only fish that anyone wants to buy. Ross are having to push hard to get any alternatives accepted — even though they are 25 percent cheaper. Hake used to be very popular indeed, especially in the North and West of England. But it was overtaken by the Spaniards years ago, so that it became unfamiliar to British housewives; and the latest attempts at introducing it depend upon a South African variety, not the Devon hake.

Mackerel attract a number of prejudices. Being smooth and scaleless, Jews can't eat them. They are also alleged to be "dirty feeders" and to keep badly. The fact is, they are oily and can't be deep-fried in batter, the beloved British way: though they are excellent grilled or baked and have almost as few bone problems as trout. Their biggest advantage: they swarm by the million off the Western approaches.

Whiting used to be the cheapest of all fish, but nobody wants to be thought unsuccessful



because Mrs. Jones next door has seen them buying cheap. Time was, middle-class people bought whiting for the cat. Some whiting are small, too, and don't make big enough filets for today's bone-free frying: though individual fish can be as big as young haddock.

As for coalle — also called coal-fish or sailfin — this is also damned as a "poor man's fish" and reproached for turning grey when cut. True, it isn't as white as the slab as cod — it has more fat in the flakes below the skin — but it makes excellent baking steaks, frying filets, and au gratin dishes.

After a fish banquet aboard an abandoned British battleship (an ingenious Ross public relations stunt) this reporter needs no further convincing about the edibility of any of these species. The question is whether the cautious British housewife will get as far as a trial nibble.

Maybe she should be grateful for what she is not being offered: the sardine-sized blue whiting, the four-million-tons of succulent cod said to be writhing around Rockall, and such exotic monsters as the grenadier, the scabbard, and the rat fish. Some of these swim so far down — as deep as 3,600 feet below the surface — they would need entirely new types of vessel to exploit.

Others are such a peculiar shape, they would need specially designed machinery to cope with them. The grenadier and scabbard have scales and spines that might choke or injure

Spain offers Basques step by step amnesty

By Joe Gandelman
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid — Despite a sizable olive branch from the Spanish Government, the Basque separatist struggle against "the Spaniards" continues largely unabated.

The government's March 11 near-total amnesty was far more than political circles had privately expected. Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez again opted for a step-by-step solution aimed at reconciling rightists, police, and the Army to major changes.

Meanwhile, police in Madrid announced the arrest of six persons in the machine gunning of a Communist labor law office in January in which four were slain. These arrests plus several earlier ones are helping police shed their traditional right-wing partisan image. They also underline the government's determination to clamp down on both left and right extremists.

But observers are worried that once again the Basques are becoming isolated from major national change in Spain, this time from growing détente and compromise.

Pardon and exile?

Basque political circles had been concerned that the government was considering a pardon coupled with the expulsion from Spain of those accused of "blood crimes." Legal sources warned that this would be illegal and said it would cause a new exile problem, further embitter Basques, and undermine the moderate Basque Nationalist Party (PNV). The PNV is popular in the region and recently risked negotiating with Madrid.

Its argument became, in effect, "Trust Suarez," which the Basques (to a limited extent) were doing. Now, Mr. Suarez has resurrected an 1870 law as the framework for an amnesty. Under it:

- About 150 of Spain's remaining 170 political prisoners, those not accused of violence against persons, are expected to be released.
- Prisoners involved in violence or kidnapping will have sentences reduced by one-fourth. Significantly, however, the government, not courts or the conservative Council of State, will now be empowered to pass judgment on individual cases — and can reduce sentence lengths even more.

Assurances given

Some lawyers have been quietly assured by the government that its master plan is to gradually free all political prisoners without sparking a rightist backlash. One top Basque lawyer, Juan Maria Bandres, notes that though perhaps disappointing at first glance, the amnesty shows the government's recognition that Basque protest will continue until there is total amnesty.

The reason: Except for one Maoist, the 20 still jailed are Basque members of the separatist ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) accused of acts such as the late Prime Minister Luis Carrero Blanco's assassination in 1973. The ETA problem reflects a still-raging war between Basques and government-controlled security forces.

The problem surfaced again two weeks ago when two presumed ETA members were killed: when their car was sprayed by bullets at one of many security controls posted along Basque highways. The government said ETA shot first, but the Basques called it an ambush. Five days of strikes and violent clashes followed during which Basque political parties and key church officials condemned Madrid.

Perhaps ominously, the amnesty seems to have had little immediate effect. Two days later a policeman died and two others were injured when their car was fired upon, presumably by ETA in retaliation for their two fallen "soldiers."

Europe
Giscard dealt a dual warning

City voting confirms threats from Left and rival Gaullists

By Jim Browning
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The French Government led by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has been given two sharp warnings by voters here.

In the first round of nationwide municipal elections, the Socialist-Communist opposition alliance confirmed the view that it has gained a majority position and may win control of Parliament in legislative elections just one year away.

In the race to become the first elected mayor of Paris for more than a century, Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac has taken what is probably an unbeatable lead over President Giscard d'Estaing's handpicked candidate for mayor. After angrily resigning as prime minister last August, Mr. Chirac has become the President's rival for authority within the governing coalition. He said his Paris success shows that his aggressive anti-communist stance, not the President's reformism, is the only way to head off a victory of the left in 1978.

Reaction summed up

The general reaction to the election was summed up by the headline of the left-leaning newspaper Le Quotidien de Paris. "Giscard Beaten on Two Fronts," the Quotidien announced, referring to the challenges from both the left and Mr. Chirac.

L'Aurore, a conservative daily that usually supports the President, said in a front-page editorial that the government's electoral weakness stems from the increasingly sharp struggle between the Gaullist party, seeking to maintain its influence in the government, and the President's supporters, who want to bring in new people from the center and center-left.

"We think a turnaround [in the Left's advance] is possible," said L'Aurore, "if the leaders of the various groups that make up the presidential 'majority' stop ambushing each other."

(Recently, even some government supporters, such as L'Aurore, have been using quotation marks when they refer to the government as the "majority.")

Mitterrand cites organizing

Socialist leader François Mitterrand pointed out that his party and the Communists have been organizing on the local level since 1973. Their criticism of high unemployment and the economic slowdown has apparently had an effect on a key group of people in the political center.

"The spectacle of Mr. Chirac and the President of the Republic, whose rivalry has lately become the principal [political] event, has evidently influenced the voters," said Mr. Mitterrand. "But these disagreements have still had less influence than the job done by the Left, and the French have begun to accept our argument."

Nationwide, the Left appeared to win about 52 percent of the vote and the government about 48 percent as France chose members of city and town councils in 36,575 municipalities. A final round of voting will be necessary this weekend in most cities in which one government-backed ticket will generally be facing one ticket of the leftist opposition. But joint Socialist-Communist tickets have already won clear majorities in 27 principal cities previously controlled by pro-government mayors. Three such cities swung back the other way.

Paris vote convincing

In Paris, Mr. Chirac's tickets outpolled those of the Giscardian candidate, Industry Minister Michel d'Ornano, in most key election districts. To prevent a final-round victory by the Left, the weaker pro-government ticket is expected to withdraw.

Bonn gives nuclear plant construction green light

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn — Government and industry sources in Bonn say that construction of nuclear power plants in West Germany will continue despite a court decision March 14 that further delays one of the plants.

An administrative court in Freiburg ruled that construction of the plant in Wyhl, for which the first construction stages had been approved by the state of Baden-Württemberg, must be delayed.

Local residents had formed a powerful citizens' group to oppose the plant of environmental grounds, arguing that it would damage their crops; disturb the weather; and present radioactive danger to the population.

Rupture safeguards scored
The court decision, however, did not turn on these points, which were determined by the

judges not to be grounds to prevent the plant from being built.

The court ruled instead that the design of the reactor is lacking in adequate safeguards, specifically that designs do not call for protection against possible rupture of the pressure vessel. This is the part of a nuclear fuel plant where the fuel elements are and where the nuclear reaction, producing very high temperatures, takes place.

The pressure vessels in German nuclear power plants have a wall of concrete and steel 2 1/2 meters thick to contain gases should the reactor rupture. Such a vessel weighs about 500 tons. The accepted wisdom to this point has been that this design is adequate.

Extra wall costly

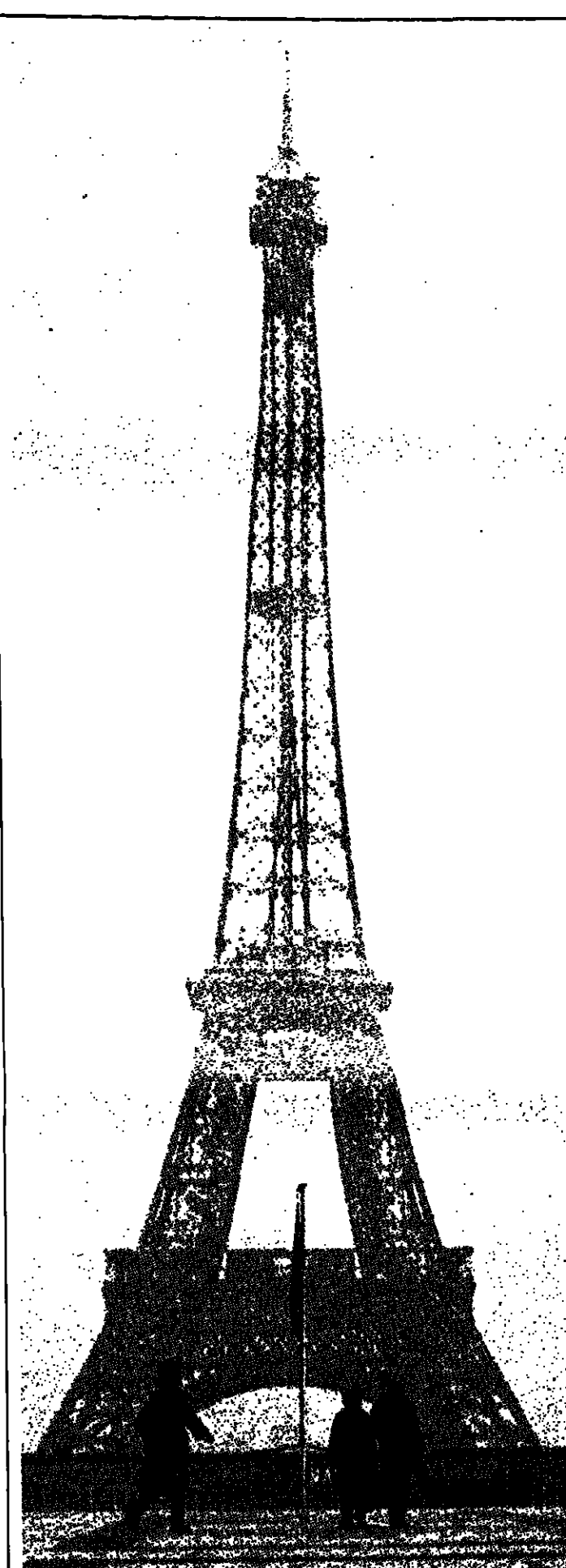
Critics of the decision point out that no country in the world has required the building of what would amount to a second safety wall around the core of a nuclear plant.

It is legally difficult to add second walls, but it could mean costs of 100 million marks per

plant. More important, it would delay development of Germany's energy plan in a very damaging way, say Economics Ministry spokesmen. Some 11 nuclear plants are under construction in Germany. All of them basically match the one proposed for Wyhl. Construction on another plant near Hamburg has also been halted by court order.

The court ruled that the firms involved in the Wyhl plant had followed all the safety rules and laws that apply in Germany — often said to be the most stringent in the world. The state government said it will appeal the ruling. A spokesman for Kraftwerk Union, the main contractor, told this newspaper that it is confident the next highest court will overturn the decision.

The appeals case will, of course, be watched with great interest. The Freiburg court said new safeguards had to be added to ensure that no accidents on the scale of a "national catastrophe" can happen. The court heard oral testimony from 50 experts for 12 days.

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer
Under the Eiffel Tower: France swings left

Europe and U.S. bicker over NATO weapons

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Standardization of arms and the so-called "two-way street" in weapons procurement could become the first practical test of the Carter administration's intentions toward its European allies.

In Brussels, London, Bonn, and other capitals of the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO officials are waiting to see what initiatives President Carter will take to reduce waste which is running, according to some estimates, as high as \$10 billion a year in the collective NATO nations' budgets due to nonstandardized weapons.

An immediate focus of attention is the souring of relations between the United States and West Germany over the extent to which the two countries' new main battle tanks, the XM-1 and the Leopard II, will share components.

Another is the fate of AWACS, the world's most sophisticated airborne warning and command system, which NATO ministers of defense have agreed in principle to purchase. AWACS features the E-3A, a sleek Boeing 707-320 jet carrying a 30-foot mushroom-shaped antenna overhead and crammed with electronic gear. It can "see" far more than any ground-based radar, especially the low-level flights which ground radar completely misses.

Chief contribution

Directly following the Washington visit of West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, West German Defense Minister Georg Leber's visit to Washington March 15 and 16 could decide the fate both of AWACS and of the battle tank, some NATO sources feel. The Germans, along with Britain, Canada, and the United States, will be chief contributors to AWACS estimated \$2.4 billion cost.

Mr. Leber has not hid his irritation over what appears to be Pentagon backtracking from a widely hailed agreement between himself and former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld in July last year. That agreement stopped short of a much tougher decision to choose either the American XM-1 or the West German Leopard II as the single new main battle tank for both armies but did agree to share engines and guns.

Without a reaffirmation of this agreement, West Germans and other European allies will regard the much-heralded "two-way street" in arms procurement as so much hot air.

European feelings are all the stronger because, particularly in the aerospace field, transatlantic traffic has been almost entirely one-way.

Britain, for instance, has developed Nimrod, an airborne warning system excellent for maritime surveillance, weapons experts here say, but lacking the all-round versatility of AWACS. Equally effective over land or sea, in wartime an AWACS plane could also serve as an airborne command post.

Hurt feelings over the Anglo-French supersonic airliner Concorde intrude into purely military questions such as the AWACS. Some here

argue that Britain should develop Nimrod and benefit from the extra jobs generated unless the Americans give Concorde a fair chance to prove itself by authorizing limited flights into New York.

AWACS is an entirely American system developed originally for the North American continent. The version offered to NATO is tailored to European requirements and features 27 E-3As complete with ground maintenance up to 1985 when the last of the planes is scheduled for delivery.

Some officials ask whether AWACS would have had a better chance of final allied approval if key European allies had been associated earlier to permit European manufacturing of some of the system's complex components.

Cost problem

However, any attempt now to procure components in Europe would raise costs substantially.

NATO sources believe that Mr. Leber is unlikely to give his government's final go-ahead on AWACS until he gets satisfaction over the battle tank issue.

Faced with stubborn obstacles to standardization, NATO's emphasis has shifted to interoperability, a second-best as weapons become more sophisticated and costly. President Carter, who prides himself on his cost-effective managerial skills, will have to persuade both allies and his own Congress and Pentagon if he is to revive standardization and two-way weapons supply after the battering they have received from national rivalries and economic competition in a time of recession.

Monitor correspondent Dana Adams Schmidt reports from Washington:

In particular, the West Germans are indignant about a March 7 announcement that in tests carried out at the Aberdeen, Maryland, proving grounds, the Leopard II battle tank had received negative ratings on 12 of 18 characteristics tested, while the XM-1, being developed by the Chrysler Corporation, received positive ratings on 17 of 18 characteristics. In effect, the Germans say, the United States Army, which dislikes the idea of dependence on a German tank model, acted as judge and jury.

Mr. Leber is understood to be taking up the argument of a German industrial consortium, DGA International, that the Leopard II in fact proved superior to the American tank in acceleration, mobility, accuracy of fire, reliability, ability to "kill" an opposing tank, and cost.

The German industrial group, which rejects as unimportant the criticism that the Leopard is too heavy and too wide, argued in a letter to Defense Secretary Harold Brown on Feb. 14 that Germany would not be able to afford contributing to the airborne early warning system unless the United States invested in Leopard II. It suggested that the U.S. buy 500 Leopards for the U.S. NATO contingent for about \$500 million, the amount Germany would have to invest in AWACS. Germany would be willing to buy the Leopards back when a new American-made tank became available, the industrial group says.

Czechs embarrassed by rights incident

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Charter 77 human rights campaign took a highly embarrassing turn for the Czechoslovak Government with the death in hospital of one of the Charter's three spokesmen, the veteran philosophy professor Jan Patocka.

The professor, an independent, nonparty liberal thinker, had been removed to a hospital following an 11-hour interrogation by state security police early this month.

He was summoned for questioning after he had met openly March 1 with Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep during the latter's visit for talks with his Czechoslovak counterpart, Bohuslav Chvojka.

The Czech Government was infuriated by the meeting. As a result, it cancelled Mr.

Stoel's talk with Dr. Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak head of state and party chief.

Fired during Stalinist era

Professor Patocka had been expelled from his university post during the Stalinist regime but was rehabilitated during the reform movement of Alexander Dubcek.

He was one of three spokesmen appointed to act for Charter 77, the human rights manifesto that was signed by several hundred former politicians, scholars, writers, and others excluded from public and artistic life since Mr. Dubcek's final dismissal in 1968.

The news of Dr. Patocka's passing came March 13 as Minister Chvojka prepared for a visit last week to Moscow for talks with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and other Soviet leaders.

The possible purpose of the visit will be further coordination of East-Bloc approaches



Craiova, Romania

For homeless Romanian families — promises and ten more days paid holiday

Romania's pressing need: housing for 20,000 families

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The human factor — the rehousing of at least 20,000 families — stands out as Romania's most pressing problem for recovery from its earthquake disaster despite the scale of economic loss from damage and disruption.

The homeless have been promised new, furnished homes and replacement of personal losses like television sets. They also are promised 10 extra days paid holiday.

The latter is likely to prove easier than the rehousing, even though officials stress the need for more overtime work to make up production losses.

For 30 years, housing has been a nagging problem in a country where industrial development and ambitions often beyond its capabilities have been given priority, and consumers have been relegated to a second place more austere than anywhere else in Eastern Europe.

The lag has been particularly severe in Bucharest, the capital, which took the brunt of the March 4 disaster.

Housing 'stretched'

Available housing, adequate at best for a population of a million, was stretched to accommodate nearly twice that number. More

than a half-million are "floaters," that is people who have been recruited for local employment and have only temporary dwelling permits.

Many new apartment blocks have been built. But thousands of families live in extremely crowded, inferior conditions.

The earthquake eliminated many old buildings dilapidated beyond repair or improvement for modern living.

But how quickly can they be replaced? Communist Party leader and President Nicolae Ceausescu has discounted early speculation that the 1976-80 plan had been reduced to a "piece of paper."

He pointed to the country's major economic losses, which were centered on Bucharest, the oil "capital" of Ploesti, and two other industrial towns, and included setbacks in agriculture.

A first official estimate set damage to the national economy at the equivalent of \$500 million (exclusive of civilian personal-property losses).

Petrochemical plants hit

Yet Mr. Ceausescu reported March 8 that "all but a few" of some 200 factories put out of action could be producing again within weeks. One of the most important branches of industry — the complex petrochemical plant that had been modernized only in recent years — was hardest hit. But almost all these plants already had resumed operation, he said.

"Tens of thousands" of cattle were lost, but again Mr. Ceausescu seemed to minimize the loss by saying birds had been very successfully increased during 1976.

A number of foreign governments, including Washington, have been advised of technology and equipment replacements needed in various fields. Romania, said Mr. Ceausescu, is open to loans from any quarter to help purchase them.

Foreign "aid" as such was declined, though Russia subsequently announced a "gift" of equipment and building materials.

The second item may be adroit "propaganda" image politics. Industry's needs will surely not be met by Romania's own construction resources. Housing the homeless speedily must be a priority if President Ceausescu is to get the patriotic public response and harder work for the recovery effort he is demanding.



Haig: 'Balance' is his favorite word

Interview with General Haig

A warning of growing Soviet power

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The "relentless growth" of Soviet military power during the past decade requires "additional sacrifices" from the nations of the Atlantic alliance, even during a period of continuing economic troubles.

This is the message that Gen. Alexander M. Haig, supreme commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in Europe, has been preaching in the capitals of the 15-nation alliance, as often as he can, as loudly as he can. This is the message he repeated in a recent interview at his headquarters here near the Belgian city of Mons.

General Haig is no tub-thumper. A lean, rangy, well-groomed figure at home in parliaments and Senate committee rooms, his wind-whipped face betokens the hours he spends, whenever he can, with troops of his multinational forces along the world's most sensitive frontier — the line between Western and Soviet forces that starts in the permafrost of northern Norway and ends in the Caucasus and the Black Sea.

"Balance" seems to be his favorite word. There is a hint of John Wayne about his manner, as there is about his gravelly voice, but what he has to say is far from any lone cowboy act. The nations of the NATO alliance must learn to work together more effectively, he says, and they are doing so. When the military in every country are under increasing pressure to account for every penny of the taxpayers' money they spend, the alliance must make every effort to improve cost-effectiveness by streamlining its procedures, improving the interoperability of its arms, improving its communications, its logistics, the ability of its troops to be in the right place at the right time. To this end he has instituted what is called the "Three R" program — readiness, rationalization, reinforcement.

Still not enough

But all that is being done in this field, General Haig says quietly, is still not enough to keep the alliance abreast of the year-by-year improvement in the Soviet Union's military forces. Soviet military growth, General Haig emphasizes, is balanced growth, across a whole range of capabilities from manpower to tanks, missiles, and submarines. It is not sudden or precipitous but the result of a conscious decision made well over a decade ago, probably in the aftermath of the Cuban missile crisis when the Kremlin was forced to back off from a nuclear confrontation with the United States.

For at least a decade, General Haig said, the Soviet Union has been increasing its defense spending by 4 to 5 percent a year in real terms. As a result, the Soviet Union is no longer a Eurasian power but a global power, which means it is able to project its power to geographically distant areas.

Strike capability acquired

In Europe, its Air Force, hitherto defensive, has acquired an offensive strike capability against West European targets. Its tanks and other weapons have increased not only in number but in quality. It has 130,000 more men under arms in the sensitive central European region — 55,000 of them since talks with NATO allies began on mutual and balanced force reductions three years ago. It has deployed the solid-fueled, mobile-launched SS-20 intermediate range missile, aimed from within the Soviet Union against West European targets.

Furthermore, there has been a "dramatic expansion in the production capabilities of the Soviet defense sector," the general said. Ten years ago, the Soviets turned out about 300 tanks a year. Today almost 4,000 tanks and 1,000 aircraft are coming off the production line every year.

Balance acquired

The result is that "we are deprived of the ability to exploit [Soviet] vulnerabilities because they have developed a balanced capability across the board." Also, "we are experiencing a diminishing cushion of confidence in our qualitative superiority."

In the old days of unquestioned American nuclear superiority, massive retaliation was a viable doctrine — "trading bang for bucks." This was succeeded by the present doctrine of "flexible response" based on a triad of forces — strategic nuclear, theater nuclear, and conventional.

General Haig will not discuss at what level a conventional response might become nuclear, nor does he agree with those who hold that exclusive reliance should be placed either on a nuclear response or on a conventional. The whole point of the "flexible response" approach, he says, is to keep the Soviet Union uncertain as to what would be the Western response to a particular act of war. Unless both nuclear and conventional forces of the NATO alliance are strong enough to be credible, they will fail in their essential task of deterrence. If he emphasizes the need to strengthen the alliance's conventional forces, he says, that is not because he leans exclusively on these forces but because they are at present the weakest component of the NATO triad.

At what cost?

How much should NATO be spending, then, to cope with the Soviet threat?

In answer, General Haig makes two comments. First, that the NATO alliance's defense posture as of today is still in relatively good shape — it could meet any Soviet challenge without being thrust back to the Rhine in two days, as some extreme critics have claimed. Second, if the alliance does nothing further to improve its defense posture, while Soviet expenditures continue at their own relentless 5 percent-a-year rate of increase, the day will come when suddenly the alliance may wake up to the fact of its inferiority and attempt massive steps to correct it — steps which he says, at that stage, will be "logical, honest effective, and probably unmanageable."

In other words, the alliance simply cannot afford alternating cycles of complacency followed by alarm. There has to be balance in its reaction. The decision to cope with the Soviet challenge must be made now, and if it is made now, a relatively modest 1 percent-a-year increase in defense spending would be "somewhere in the ball park."

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McDONNELL DOUGLAS

Soviet Union

After 60 years a shipment of Torahs for Soviet Jews

By Tracy Early
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
For the first time since the 1917 revolution, the Soviet Union has agreed to let its Jewish community receive a shipment of the Pentateuch (the first five books of the Old Testament) from outside the country — apparently in response to its Helsinki commitment on human rights.

Permission to send 10,000 copies of the Torah (Pentateuch) has been secured by the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, an inter-religious agency founded here in 1965 to work for religious rights throughout the world.

No Hebrew scriptures have been printed inside the Soviet Union since the revolution, the organization says. The only sources of supply have been Torahs occasionally brought by visitors or those carried East by Polish Jews during the World War II flight from the Nazis.

In an interview, Rabbi Arthur Schneier, Foundation president, said he expected the Torahs to be flown to Moscow by June.

He noted that taking or sending Bibles into the Soviet Union for distribution is forbidden by law. But he said that on a recent visit he found Soviet officials "trying to show some sensitivity in the spirit of Helsinki."

Though Soviet policy on emigration remains in a "holding pattern," he said, some change of policy appears likely to occur after the forthcoming visit of Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance.

Rabbi Schneier, spiritual leader of New York's Park East Synagogue, and a traveling official of the foundation, former Congressman Francis Dorn of Brooklyn, visited the Soviet Union Jan. 28-Feb. 9.

They secured permission for this shipment of Torahs in a meeting with Viktor N. Pitob, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council for Religious Affairs.



Inside the Synagogue, Moscow

10,000 copies of the Torah should arrive in the Soviet Union by June

Rabbi Schneier says that Mr. Pitob had earlier granted permission to print the Bible in the Soviet Union, but that the Soviet Jewish community had difficulty raising the necessary funds.

Any funds sent in from outside are taxed at a rate of 35 percent, Rabbi Schneier said. And there were further problems, he said, with the schedules of Soviet printing plants, which are laid out years in advance.

In view of these various obstacles, Mr. Pitob himself suggested that the Appeal of Conscience Foundation might produce the Old Testa-

tament in the United States, Rabbi Schneier reported.

Using the photo offset method, the foundation will reproduce a Torah (the first five books of the Bible) published in 1914 at Vilnius, Lithuania — at that time a major Jewish center.

This edition carries a Russian translation in parallel columns with the Hebrew, which is important for Russian Jews, since only a minority read Hebrew. The Torahs will be given to the Moscow Synagogue, Rabbi Schneier said.

On previous visits to the Soviet Union, foundation officials secured permission to bring as many as five rabbinical students to the United

States for training. After follow-up work during the recent visit, Rabbi Schneier expects the young men to be in New York for study at the seminary of Yeshiva University this fall.

Earlier the foundation secured permission for other rabbinical students to enroll at the Jewish seminary in Budapest, Hungary, the only Jewish seminary in Eastern Europe. Four Soviet Jews, two in their first year and two in the fourth year of a five-year program, are there now, supported by the foundation.

Rabbi Schneier said the foundation supports the right of emigration but works primarily to strengthen the religious freedom of Jews and others who will remain in the Soviet Union.

Arrests of another dissident: is it a signal to Carter?

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

It happened with dramatic suddenness — eight secret agents bundling a small, balding man into a green sedan and driving him away through early evening Moscow traffic.

But it could be a new setback to détente between Moscow and Washington. And it could throw a pall over strategic arms control talks (SALT). Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance is due to arrive here next week.

At this writing it was not known whether the seized man — leading Jewish activist Anatoly Shcharansky, who has been trying to emigrate to Israel for several years — has been arrested or simply pulled in for a warning or further questioning.

But on March 4 the government newspaper Izvestia accused him and his close friend Vladimir Slepak of spying for the CIA. Since then Mr. Shcharansky has been shadowed by eight agents night and day. Washington has been watching closely, because an arrest, followed by espionage charges, would put president Carter in a fateful dilemma.

If Mr. Carter speaks out again in defense of human rights, the Soviets are thought bound to react publicly here. On March 13, Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, called "illogic" the Washington argument that such criticism can be kept separate from détente and disarmament talks.

Analysts here fear that a Shcharansky arrest and charge of spying thus could render the Vance trip unable to make progress on SALT — or conceivably cancel the trip altogether.

If Mr. Shcharansky has been held for questioning, Washington still must ask itself how much the tension on human rights has been raised by the seizure itself — whether the Kremlin is, in fact, signaling a tough response to American criticism.

Mr. Shcharansky was seized at the doorway to the apartment house in which he had been staying with Mr. Slepak since the Izvestia charges.

Jewish activist Alexander Lerner and Mr. Slepak, who last week signed a private letter to President Carter which in effect urged moderation in any new public statement on human rights, reportedly felt after Mr. Shcharansky's seizure that it was now time for Mr. Carter to speak up again.

It was not immediately known what lay behind their change of mind, but friends felt they may feel that nothing is to be lost — and much to be gained — for the dissident cause by giving Mr. Carter the green light.

Whether the President will take it remains to be seen. Much could depend on the decision.

Minutes before, Mr. Shcharansky had been told of the unexpected release March 15 of Dr. Mikhail Sholikhin, who was sentenced to eight years in a labor camp in 1974 for bribery in a trial that was a cause célèbre to dissidents.

Immediate speculation after Mr. Shcharansky's release was that this, along with the equally unexpected release from a psychiatric hospital in Leningrad March 4 of Vladimir Borisov, another activist well-known here, might be signaling a softer Soviet line.

Yet word came March 15 that agents had searched the apartment of Alexander Podravnik the day before. He is a member of a new dissident group to monitor the use of psychiatric hospital sentences for political purposes.

Another dissident reported a warning that the Helsinki monitoring group — of which Mr. Shcharansky is a member — faced trouble in the future.

So signals had been mixed. Even if Mr. Shcharansky is released, the Kremlin seems to be challenging Mr. Carter once more on human rights.

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Latin America

Brazil's aim: world power

Cancellation of pact with U.S. one more sign of determination

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Brazil's decision to cancel its 25-year-old military assistance treaty with the United States must be viewed against that country's determination to become one of the world's major powers before the end of the century.

The immediate reason for the cancellation is an escalating dispute between Washington and Brasilia over alleged human rights' violations in Brazil. But behind this official explanation lies a clear Brazilian intent not to be tied to Washington as a client state.

This attitude is evident in other areas. Brazil recently rebuffed visiting U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, who sought changes in a two-year-old West German-Brazilian agreement for construction of two sophisticated nuclear reactors with weapons-making potential.

The Christopher effort was branded an "affront" and "interference" in internal Brazilian affairs. There is the same reaction to a U.S. congressional requirement that the Department of State report on human rights in all countries receiving U.S. aid — the reason for the cancellation of the mutual assistance pact.

Beyond the immediate Brazilian plea over these U.S. actions, however, is a longstanding determination not only to be master in its own house, but also to flex its muscle elsewhere and exercise a degree of hemispheric hegemony.

And since 1964, under successive military governments, Brazil has effectively articulated a policy of political and economic clout throughout the world as well.

Chief spokesman for this policy is currently Gen. Golbery do Couto e Silva, a top adviser of President Ernesto Geisel and a man regarded as leader of the intellectuals in Brazil's Army.

Geographical argument

One of his books, Geopolítica do Brasil, argues that Brazil's dominant geographical position in South America and along the South Atlantic Ocean makes it a prime factor in the politics of both South America and Africa. Maps in the book, which accord Brazil a central position in the world, are often reprinted.

The Golbery thesis is widely accepted in Brazil. Military men, intellectuals, businessmen, and others articulate it in both word and action.

The nation's economic muscle is the backbone of the current effort. With a favorable growth rate (throughout the late 1960s and early 1970s, 10 percent or more a year) and with expanding agricultural and industrial productivity, Brazil has become the economic leader of the hemisphere.

There are economic problems, including the pitifully poor showing of millions of Brazilians on the fringes of the economy and the country's failure so far to discover oil. But these problems have not stopped Brazilians from displaying their political clout and their economic muscle.

Some of the ingredients of this trend:

• Brazil was one of the first countries to recognize the Moscow-backed regime, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola — this despite the staunch anticommunist posture on the part of the Brazilian generals. The Angola recognition represents clear evidence of Brazil's determination to play a role in Africa and also to possibly ensure some Angolan oil to relieve its own shortage.

• Brazil has begun a variety of aid programs throughout Latin America, establishing its political and economic influence throughout the region. In such neighboring lands as Bolivia and Paraguay, Brazilian aid technicians are offering a wide variety of programs aimed at shoring up the economies of these lands and making them somewhat dependent on Brazil.

Businessmen push

• Not to be outdone, Brazil's businessmen are making their mark felt throughout the hemisphere. The largest buildings in the capitals of both Bolivia and Paraguay belong to the Banco do Brasil, and much of new construction in both countries is Brazilian.

• Brazil has taken a swipe at Argentina, its one big rival in South America, with construction of the Itaipu Dam along the Paraná River between Brazil and Paraguay. Argentine objections that the dam will deprive Argentina of Paraná waters have been ignored by Brazil. Similarly, Brazil recently announced plans to construct a port capable of handling super-tankers in Rio Grande do Sul Province in Brazil's south — a move worrying Argentina, whose major port, Buenos Aires, cannot handle such large ships.

• Brazilian-made machinery and vehicles are being exported in growing quantities. Volkswagens constructed in plants in São Paulo are exported to Iran, to the Far East, and elsewhere; armored cars being sold to Libya and other countries are establishing Brazil as a factor in the world arms race; and Petróbrás, the Brazilian state oil monopoly, is signing contracts in Iran, Iran, Libya, and other countries for exploration.

U.S.-Cuba: signs of a thaw

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Signs of a Cuban-U.S. thaw keep coming.

• U.S. passports will again be valid for travel to Cuba as Washington on March 18 lifts its 16-year-old restriction on travel by U.S. citizens to the Caribbean island.

• It is likely to be "play ball" in Havana for a U.S. all-star team in line with a plan by Bowie Kuhn, baseball commissioner, to send such a team before the start of the 1977 U.S. season.

• Talks on a broad range of issues, starting with a new fishing boundary and a renewal of an about-to-expire antihack agreement, have been given the go-ahead by Washington.

But there can be no mistaking a slight uneasiness in Washington over moving too quickly on the thaw. President Carter worries out loud about Cuban President Fidel Castro's hemispheric and global intentions.

In his radio call-in show March 5, Mr. Carter referred to Cuba's "military involvement" in Africa and to Cuba's interference in the internal affairs of countries in the Western Hemisphere as stumbling blocks in the path of normalization of Havana-Washington relations.

These references, which also have been sprinkled through Mr. Carter's public appearances in the past three weeks, rankle Dr. Castro, according to recent interviews.

But the Cuban leader makes clear that he, too, wants some sort of thaw. In a recent television interview, Dr. Castro, an avid baseball fan and player himself, suggested that the New York Yankees visit Cuba for a three-game series starting April 1.

The Yankees liked the idea, according to Gabe Paul, the team's president. But Mr. Kuhn wondered if it might not be better to send an all-star team representing all the teams in

both the American and National leagues.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has given an informal go-ahead to the plan — with either the Yankees themselves or an all-star team. Because of the imminent removal of travel restrictions for U.S. citizens going to Cuba, the players, managers, and others connected with whichever team goes would not require Department of State authorization.

Some observers suggest the baseball match would be akin to the "Ping-Pong diplomacy" of 1970 that preceded the opening of limited diplomatic relations between the United States and China.

Whether the analogy is valid or not, the projected match is a clear indication of changing attitudes in the U.S. toward its island neighbor. An earlier effort to work out such a baseball competition was vetoed in 1976 by then Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Full relations are a long way off. There are conditions attached to the restoration of such ties — removal of Cuban troops in Angola, the termination of all interference in domestic affairs of Latin American countries, and other issues brought up by Mr. Carter.

But the Carter administration has no conditions for gathering around a conference table and talking with the Cubans. Mr. Carter put it plainly: "I do intend to see discussions initiated with Cuba quite early on re-establishing the antihack agreement, arriving at a fishing agreement between us and Cuba since our 200-mile limits do overlap between Florida and Cuba."

Other issues as well — claims and compensation questions, trade between the two countries, establishment of consular legations, could be discussed and worked out before the re-establishment of formal diplomatic relations.

None of these would necessarily require Cuban action on U.S.-imposed conditions.

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Africa

What press censorship would mean to South Africa

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

The drastic clampdown on the press in South Africa is seen by many as another step in preparing for the worst — eventual race war on a scale yet unseen in this country.

The press restrictions may also bespeak an uneasiness about South Africa's economic situation.

The Newspaper Bill just introduced in Parliament dispels any vagueness about the direction the government intends to head following the riots in black townships last year.

The bill is drafted broadly, saying such things as that newspapers must not publish stories that damage the image of South Africa abroad or that give offense in racial, cultural, or ethnic matters.

It provides that journalists can be imprisoned or newspaper owners fined up to 1,000 rand (about \$1,000). A newspaper can be suspended by a new press council, which is to determine when the new laws have been violated. No appeal to a regular court of law is to be allowed.

Although opposition members of Parliament greeted the bill by chanting the Nazi slogan "Sieg Heil," its passage is virtually certain.

Of the local media, only the government-controlled South Africa Broadcasting Corporation support the bill. In a momentary SABC said:

"Measures of this kind are accepted as necessary . . . when a country is involved in a declared war. The difficulty today is that wars are not declared.

"Many authorities contend today that an undeclared global war — World War III — is already upon us, and South Africa stands now at the center of this struggle."

In contrast with SABC, cries of outrage went up from the press — even the newspapers of the Afrikaners, the whites of Dutch descent who rule the country.

In fact, it may be the newly outspoken Afrikaners press that elements in the government would most like to bring to heel.

Through his articles Wilhelm de Klerk, editor of Die Transvaler, probably has done more than any other Afrikaner to stir an uneasiness of conscience in the white ruling class.

A fortnight ago Mr. de Klerk warned that "responsible" people (he did not name them) had decided that only a dictatorship would solve South Africa's problems.

Those words were written from the heart of

Afrikanerdom, where pressure for the "volk" to conform is intense.

But today educated Afrikanerdom is torn. There is talk in Johannesburg that some Afrikaner professionals are taking four- to five-year sabbaticals outside the country now that they see the direction the government is going.

For several months it has been common knowledge that many of South Africa's Jews, who traditionally have been the most liberal whites, are leaving permanently.

As for the mass of the whites, there is an impression that the attitudes of English speakers and Afrikaners have slowly been fused by fear into accepting the government's measures with few questions.

It is noteworthy that in the same year the Afrikaners press began to exercise its independence, the black press came into its own. Only because of South Africa's black journalists did the world learn of the extent of black protest in the township of Soweto outside Johannesburg last year.

Thus, although Minister of the Interior Connie Mulder said foreign journalists will not be affected by the newspaper bill, obviously the indirect effect on them will be profound.

The muzzling of the local press is a big move for the government because, internationally, the assertion that the South African press was the freest in Africa has long been a means of winning support for the government.

The Newspaper Bill may well indicate that the South African economy is facing a worse future than has been yet reported, and the government would like adverse reports stopped.

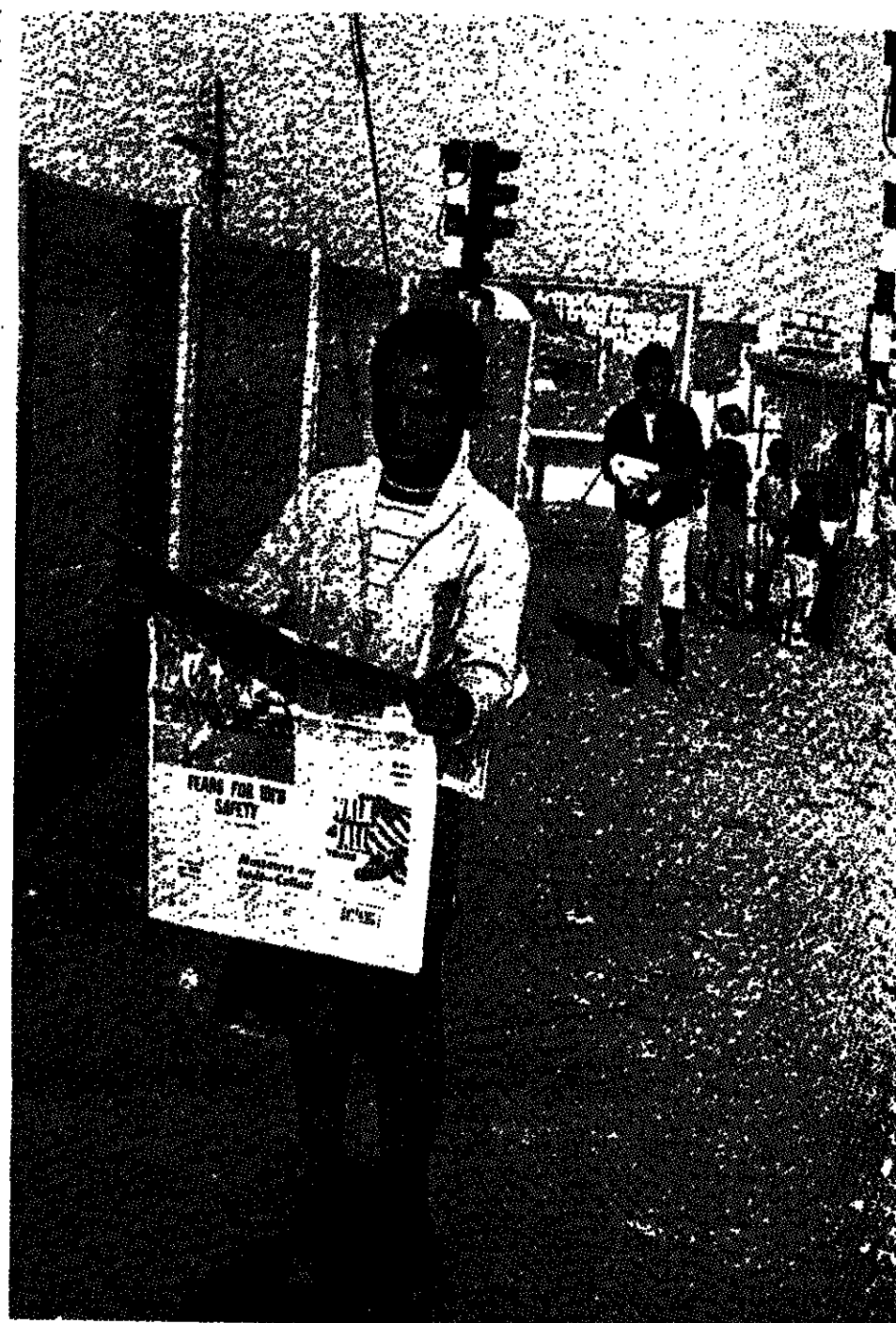
Black unemployment is rising, but the numbers are not tabulated. Last week the government announced increases in rail and air fares and in gasoline prices. Rises in other areas are to come.

The government reportedly can no longer get long-term loans — three years is the maximum.

And yet, as a Western diplomat in southern Africa said: "I go to Johannesburg, and I look at all those buildings and industry, and I say to myself: That is strong, surely that can't be brought down."

"And then I think it may be a superficial structure. It is not broadly based. It could crumble easily."

That is the theory the leaders of the Black Consciousness Movement are working on. They know they cannot beat the government with weapons, but they are considering anew the tactic of a general strike.



Soweto township, Johannesburg

By June Goodwin

South Africa's newspapers may soon come under the censor's thumb

Soweto

Worse coming says exiled student

By Robert Kilborn Jr.
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Conditions in the South African black township of Soweto have worsened since the violent riots of last summer, and students there likely will burn their school examination papers again this month as they did in February.

So says Khosro Seatholo, former president of the Soweto Students Representative Council (SSRC) and a leader of the demonstration last June 16 against the use of the Afrikaners language in black schools that triggered the riots. He is in the United States on a speaking tour to try to drum up support for an official U.S. stand against racial separatism in his country. He fled South Africa in mid-January and has been living in exile in Botswana with other black students.

Mr. Seatholo disputes police statements — notably those of Brig. Jan Visser, who took over control of Soweto last Oct. 22 — that there now is an improved relationship between law-enforcement officers and Soweto residents; that students are ready to get on with their formal education; and that the SSRC has once headed has lost influence.

"What Visser represents to us is death," says Mr. Seatholo. "He has been sending policemen to the schools, around the streets, and even to our funerals. He's been sending policemen to comb and shoot people. He hasn't made

any improvements. In fact, he has worsened the situation. . . . The people are more embittered than ever before."

The SSRC, Mr. Seatholo says, "is backed by all the students and almost every member of the parent community."

Brigadier Visser, he says, has claimed that "a lot of students have been coming to him to ask for protection, that they want to have examinations. . . . They are supposed, according to the Minister of Education, to be writing their examinations at the beginning of March. Some were supposed to (have done so) during February and those who were . . . burned their examination papers. I believe the same thing is going to happen in March. They do not have anything to lose."

Students like himself who have left South Africa for exile in neighboring countries number "about a thousand and a couple of hundred," he says about 500 of them are in Botswana; the rest are in Swaziland.

The students "got about \$20 a month, and this is not enough for them to live on. They generally have nothing to do except to read and loiter around. Most of them had high hopes of becoming better people in life. Now . . . all their ambitions and aims are ruined. They are, at the moment, frustrated."

He refuses to comment on whether the presence of these students makes their host governments uncomfortable, but he denies suggestions they may in some way be making themselves "useful" to their hosts.

South Africa-Israel: closer links of trade and military aid

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens
Israel is strengthening its economic and military cooperation with the white-supremacy regime in South Africa, according to information studied at the recent African-Arab summit conference in Cairo.

South Africa has long been purchasing arms from Israel, supplying it with diamonds and other raw materials, and sharing technology in such areas as railroads, development of gas energy from coal, and arms manufacture. And now — Israeli newspapers and other published sources report — South Africa operates with Israel a large plant to manufacture electronic devices for counterinsurgency and other sensitive fields denied to South Africa by Western governments.

The Israeli daily newspaper Maariv reported last Dec. 9 that Israel's Tadiran electronics firm, a subsidiary of Israel Aircraft Industries, has built a plant at Rosalene, near Pretoria, in partnership with a South African group under the name Consolidated Power.

During his four-day visit to Israel last April, South African Premier John Vorster visited Israel Aircraft Industries. He reportedly expressed interest in purchasing Israel's Kfir fighter-bomber, which the United States re-

cently refused to permit Israel to sell to Ecuador. If any Kfirs offered to South Africa were powered by the U.S.-based General Electric J-79 engine, like those offered to Ecuador, locally they, too, would fall under the U.S. embargo.

After Mr. Vorster's departure from Israel, Israeli radio reported South African purchases of two of Israel's fast 420-ton Reshet class boats and orders for four more. The boats are equipped with Israel's Gabriel missile.

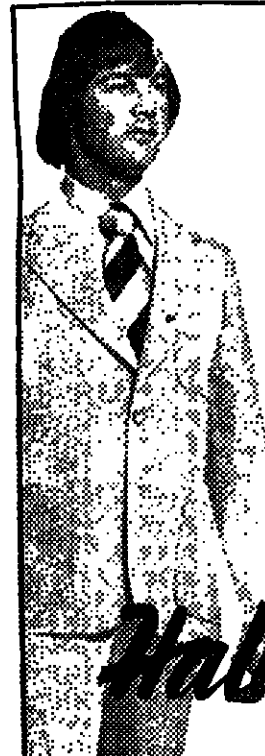
Oil industry sources reported last year a major Israeli order for South African coal and supply to Israel of the technology for a desulfurization process developed in South Africa.

Published figures show that Israel-South Africa trade has risen 400 percent since 1972 and was worth about \$100 million last year.

The Cairo conference earlier this month heard allegations, originally from Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) which fights South African rule in that territory, that Israeli counterintelligence experts are involved in operations against SWAPO guerrillas in northern Namibia (the African name for South-West Africa). There have been many reports of Israeli aid to Ethiopia against guerrillas in Eritrea, but the status of this help under the new Marxist-leaning Ethiopian military regime, which has lost U.S. military aid, is uncertain.

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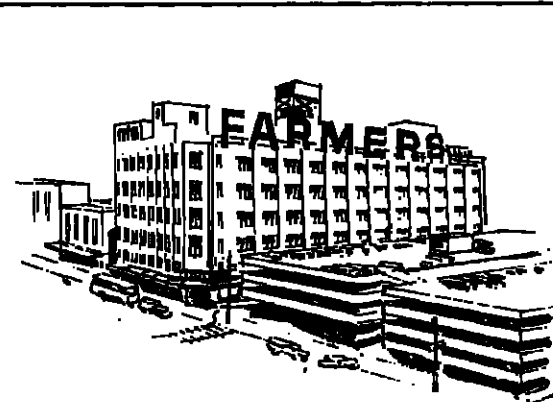
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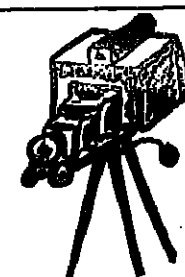


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United States

New England's poor: only a few are shirkers

Second of three articles on rural poverty in northern New England.

By Ward Morehouse III
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

No one wants to be poor — or do they? An often-heard criticism of welfare — and it is voiced in northern New England as elsewhere — is that many of those on the dole are not looking for any other way to make a living. As one probes the problem of poverty in rural Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont it becomes clear that some of the poor — though a small percentage of the total — are getting benefits to which they are not entitled, or are dodging jobs.

It is also apparent that, although a number of agencies are striving mightily to serve the elderly and other worthy poor, not all programs are working as they should.

One of the more successful agencies is the Association of Aroostook Indians, an eager warrior in Maine's antipoverty efforts. Most of the 1,200 people it serves make less than \$1,000 a year. Even though it is severely understaffed, the association hired an alcoholism counselor through the federal Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program. And the Aroostook Association has conducted adult education classes in the Houlton and Caribou areas.

Many Community Action Programs (CAPs) enjoy the cooperation and the esteem of local community leaders.

The Washington County Regional Planning Commission said that the Farmers Home Administration (FHA) "played an invaluable role" in providing homes to families most in need during the early 1970s.

"The FHA has performed a small miracle in Washington County. . . . More than 800 families are living in good serviceable houses, families whose alternatives otherwise would have been renting secondhand mobile homes, sharing quarters with parents, or trying to heat and hold together a rundown relic.

"Problems exist, however, with the FHA policy of getting the money out quickly. . . .

Many CAP agencies are targets of criticism. Earl Ireland, director of the Washington and Hancock County Action Program in Maine, which has a budget of \$400,000 for the current fiscal year, says "The county commissioners have been very uncooperative with the agency."

Mismanagement charge

In Vermont, there has been a swirl of criticism about the way the Orleans County Council of Social Agencies (OCCSA) is run.

The FBI recently completed a prolonged investigation of OCCSA, but the results of the investigation have not been made public.

OCCSA is not immune to criticism from within its own ranks. One employee accused agency head Thomas Hahn of just letting some of the programs "float along" without needed administrative direction. On the other hand, Mr. Hahn, who bubbles with enthusiasm about his programs, has infused his staff with a willingness to work long and hard to help the poor.

Critics of anti-poverty agencies also point to the mammoth personnel costs the agencies ring up while neglecting emergency help. More than \$1.3 million of the Aroostook County Action Program's fiscal 1976 budget of nearly \$1.8 million went for personnel costs. Most of the personnel costs went into training programs and not agency staffing. But only \$20,729 went for an emergency food program at a time when many poor people were having to choose between food or fuel for their homes.

OCCSA, indeed, has many effective programs. One is called "Job Start." The program lends money to people who want to start small businesses, and in 1976 there were 30 loans for 21 new and existing businesses. The average loan for a new business is about \$1,500.

Unlike the OCCSA emergency fuel loan programs, in which only 1 percent of the people pay back their loans, Job Start has a good repayment record. Fifteen business owners paid off their loans in full during the last year.

OCCSA has put great emphasis on job training in rural Vermont. A December, 1976, Boston University report on OCCSA paints a vivid picture of a program that serves the needs of low-income people; providing them temporary

jobs, job training, and labor-subsidized housing. But the report goes on to state:

"The problem has always been, of course, that there was no guarantee that graduates [of job-training programs] would find jobs locally when they finished their training. And this, as the report indicates, is the problem. The figures speak for themselves.

Low-income homes

The housing program — called Mobilization, Inc. — has built a total of 52 low-income homes since its inception in 1972. The placement rate for those trained in the program is running at about 50 percent, according to Michael Griffin, who heads this housing project.

Conversely, the OCCSA's sawmill project, now a private nonprofit organization, has had an abysmal job-placement record. Part of the problem stems from the fact that there are few openings in higher-paying commercial sawmills. Last year, about 28 people were trained as sawmill workers but only five were placed in commercial jobs and only two of these in wood-related industries, according to OCCSA spokesman Jeffrey Hall. Although the wood from the saw mill goes for low-income housing, the sawmill has produced few lasting jobs.

While many with skills are hunting for jobs, apparently some people are doing everything they can to keep from working.

Joseph Wade, real estate agent and former chairman of the Board of Selectmen for the Town of Island Pond, Vt., in the "Northeast Kingdom," says it is a shame that people who really need benefits are being overlooked, while many others are cheating the government.

"A lot of people getting small pensions are having a hard time getting by," he says, but "90 percent of the people who are receiving welfare payments . . . don't want to work. They'd refuse to take a job."

On the Vermont rim of the Canadian border is a counterculture community called "Earth People's Park." It is about 500 acres of largely forest land. Residents live in ugly, makeshift shacks.

Beating the system

One young man there said he was getting free food stamps because he had some sort of disability. He said when welfare department officials asked him about his disability he told them they should send him to the doctor — which welfare officials declined to do.

This young man recently cut down a cherry tree, built himself a shack, is adding an extension to it, and cuts his own firewood.

Jeffrey Hall, a spokesman for OCCSA, says some of the counterculture people, apparently including this young man, have gotten heating the system "down to a science."

Recently, he says, two young women used the same baby to get Aid to Dependent Children, a form of welfare. The women just dressed the baby up in different clothes the second time it was taken to the welfare office.

Richard Lacombe, director of the New Hampshire Division of Welfare, says he regrets that his agency has had to spend money cracking down on welfare cheats that could have gone to those who really needed help.

One couple has lived for 16 years in a house they built from the remains of an old barn. Husband, wife and children share the house with a number of dogs and cats which wander freely in and out through various holes in the doors and sides of the building. There is no bathroom plumbing in the home, which has one main living area and two sleeping lofts.

"We had a telephone, but I lost it 'cause I didn't have enough money to pay for it," says the wife. Her husband, she claims, is totally disabled. "He can't do any work at all."

The family gets \$417 a month from the welfare department in Aid to Dependent Children. There was a time when the husband did work. The owner of a nearby sawmill hired him, and came each morning to pick him up. Then one morning he found the man "had decided to go hunt porcupine."

This mill owner observed of many poor people: "They got enough help so they don't desire to work."

On the other hand, he admitted: "There could be a lot of cases where older people are not getting enough help."

Next: Suggestions for alleviating, and in some cases eliminating, rural poverty.



Photos by Peter Main, staff photographer

Phyllis Tar of Cheshire County, N.H., chops through ice . . .



. . . for bucket of water from pond near her camp . . .



where she often feeds needy neighbors

Miss Tar works in a textile mill. Life is not easy in her rural home, but she takes pride in self-reliance, especially older ones, she takes pride in self-reliance.

United States

Washington's ordeal: two days of terror

How police teams act to prevent bloodshed

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The peaceful outcome of Washington's initially violent hostage-taking incidents marks yet another success for tactics first adopted here in New York following the 1972 massacre of Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympic Games.

Since then the negotiating techniques have been taken up all across the United States. They are credited with saving many lives at a time when, according to Richard Kobetz, an assistant director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the number of hostage incidents has been increasing year by year.

Today all major cities in the U.S. and most medium-sized ones (50,000 population or greater) have worked out special techniques to cope with hostage seizures, says Mr. Kobetz.

It was the Munich incident with its tragic outcome amid grenade explosions and gunfire which prompted the New York City Police Department's then Chief of Special Operations Simon Elsdorfer to search for an alternative to brute force for resolving such incidents. He turned to a fellow-police officer who also had a psychology degree, Dr. Harvey Schlossberg. Together, they evolved what has now become a "hostage negotiating team" of 70 specially trained, plainclothes detectives.

According to Dr. Schlossberg, the team has since handled well over 400 hostage cases without — after each initial confrontation — a single casualty. In every case, the criminal has been captured, the hostages released unharmed, and the police have never fired a shot.

New York City's success has brought a stream of eager trainees here from all around the country for courses and interviews. Dr.

Schlossberg (author of "Psychologist with a Gun") and hostage team leader Lt. Frank Bolz have in turn traveled widely speaking to and advising police departments.

The IACP, too, has developed its own national training program, which has reached more than 300 American police departments and some overseas as well. The FBI's National Academy at Quantico, Virginia, also offers a short elective course on hostage negotiation.

The basic thrust of the New York City training program, says Dr. Schlossberg, is to look at a hostage situation as one involving people who are unable to cope with their problems — people who see no other way of getting what they want.

"It's a terribly dramatic way of problem-solving for them," he says. "Once we see it as problem-solving, then we can sit down and help them work out the alternatives — come to grips with their problems in a more socially acceptable way."

Most hostage-takers, experts point out, are not "terrorists" in the political sense of the word. The incidents fall into five main categories: domestic or personal disputes; avoiding arrest after robberies; prison revolts; hijackings; other terrorist actions.

Although there are no specific FBI statistics, Mr. Kobetz says that after steady annual increases since the late 1960s there are now well over 500 hostage incidents a year. The vast majority are of the domestic or robbery varieties. (Part of the increase, Dr. Schlossberg feels, may come from greater attention to hostage-taking and hence more reports of it.)

In terms of numbers of hostages, the Washington incidents were by far the worst to have occurred so far in the United States. But, say experts such as Mr. Kobetz, it was entirely predictable "because of the contagious effect of seeing others do it — and because it's so easy."

What lay behind the black Hanafi Muslims' violent outburst

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The thread leading to the acts of violence in Washington by black members of a zealous Muslim sect has several component strands:

- The deep and continued yearning of black Americans for identity and roots, sharpened and fueled recently by the week-long television adaptation of Alex Haley's novel "Roots."

- The conviction of some black Americans that they can find their true identity and roots in Islam, for which the "Black" Muslims of the late Elijah Muhammad were originally the pacesetters. (Part of the appeal of Islam is that it is seen as an alternative or challenge to traditional Christianity, which blacks in many parts of the world believe has been used as a dialectic to rob them of their roots and enslave them.)

- The breakaway from Mr. Muhammad's movement of Muslim converts, such as the late Malcolm X, seeking a more coherent (and in their eyes respectable) theology than that preached by him. Schism often produces violence; and the breakaway Hanafi Muslim group responsible for the latest hostage-taking in Washington have themselves been the victims of violence in the past — visited on them as heretics by Elijah Muhammad's followers.

- The refuge offered by fundamentalism or puritanism for some of all faiths or colors who feel their identity threatened under the pressures of today's nuclear-electronic-technological-industrial world. To the fundamentalists of the Hanafi group, the film "Muhammad, Messenger of God" was an offense, even though none of them had seen it.

- Black Americans' desperation at the worsening economic situation in the United States: latest figures show the black unemployment rate as 13.6 percent, against 7.4 percent for white unemployment.

- The arrival in the White House of Jimmy Carter, a President with a reputation as a liberal on race. This can have two consequences: (1) mounting pressure on the administration by

blacks hopeful of a response; followed by (2) increased black frustration in the event that rising black expectations are disappointed.

The pattern of the Kennedy-Johnson years in the White House should not be overlooked. The civil rights movement in the South gathered steam after the inauguration of John F. Kennedy, a man perceived as much more liberal on race than his predecessor, Dwight D. Eisenhower. The violence spread to the urban centers of the North (Watts, Newark, Detroit, etc.) under Lyndon Johnson, a President responsible for more effective civil rights legislation than any other in modern times.

Interestingly, a U.S. Government advisory group — the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals — issued a report only this past week saying in part: "The present tranquility is deceptive. It is urged that it not be taken as a sign that disorder in the United States is a thing of the past. Many of the traditional indicators for disorders are clearly present and need but little stimulus to activate them. . . . [But] there is little of an insurrectionary nature about present domestic terrorism and slight prospect that it will develop into a regular form of guerrilla warfare."

The report was prepared by the committee's Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism, headed by a former Washington police chief, Jerry Wilson. There is no evidence that Mr. Wilson or his colleagues, in commenting on "indicators for disorders," were thinking specifically of the Hanafi Muslims.

This group, to stress its links to the traditional and orthodox Sunni branch of Islam, calls itself the Hanafi Madhab after the school of Islamic law established in the eighth century by Muslim theologian Abu Hanifa. (Madhab means "school.") Abu Hanifa lived and worked in what is today Iraq.

There is no indication that the American Hanafites (who incidentally do not exclude whites and have among their members black basketball player Kareem Abdul Jabbar) are committed to the details of Abu Hanifa's teachings.

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United States

Soaring oil, gas use fuels Carter's energy plan

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Based on the latest batch of U.S. energy statistics, President Carter should have no trouble persuading Americans they are in the midst of a real and growing energy crisis.

Consider the following:
• U.S. consumption of oil is running well over 20 million barrels a day — not only a record, but more than twice as much petroleum as the United States produces itself.

• Domestic oil production, reports the American Petroleum Institute (API), continues to shrink, dipping below eight million barrels daily in February.

This is down from a high point of about ten million barrels a day in 1970. Since then, production has steadily declined, with no sign of pickup. (The United States also produces 1.5 million barrels daily of natural gas liquids, which are counted as part of petroleum consumption.)

• Oil imports, consequently, are soaring. During the recent cold wave and natural gas shortage, imports topped 10 million barrels a day.

Even in normal weather conditions, imports will provide at

least 42 or 43 percent of total consumption this year, rising — if current consumption trends continue — above 50 percent in a few years.

The delivered price (which includes shipping) for imported crude is about \$13.50 a barrel, compared to roughly \$8.30 for a barrel of domestic oil. Every American, in effect, will shell out more than \$160 this year to pay for foreign oil.

• Total U.S. energy use last year, reports the U.S. Bureau of Mines, rose 4.8 percent over 1975. This was slightly less than the amount of energy consumed by Americans in the record year of 1973.

Rising energy use in 1976 reverses a two-year trend of energy conservation. In 1975, for example, Americans used 2.5 percent less energy than the year before and 1974 consumption was 4.9 percent below that of 1973.

On the surface, it sounds encouraging that Americans last year used slightly less energy from all sources — fossil and nonfossil — than in 1973.

Within the framework of U.S. energy consumption, however, the role of petroleum continues to grow. Last year, reports the Bureau of Mines, petroleum — the largest energy source — supplied 47.2 percent of all U.S. energy needs, compared to 48.3 percent in 1975.

With domestic oil production declining, more foreign oil must be bought, at rising prices. The problem of energy security also arises because a steadily larger percentage of imported oil comes from Arab wells.

During the 1973-1974 Arab oil embargo, 10 percent of U.S. imported oil came from Arab lands. Now that percentage is more than 25 percent and growing.

This winter's natural gas shortage demonstrated that, in the near future, the U.S. will depend more heavily than ever on oil. It is relatively easy, for example, for a utility or factory to switch from burning natural gas to oil, but expensive and time-consuming to switch from gas to coal.

Key points of President Carter's national energy policy, due for unveiling in April, will include — according to energy chief James R. Schlesinger — a stress on conservation, increased use of coal, and accelerated research on alternative sources, including solar.

Years will go by before coal and solar energy bite deeply into the role now played by oil and natural gas. This being so, President Carter is expected to be tough — much more so than previous presidents — in imposing a "conservation ethic" on the nation.

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Many people are afraid crime is taking over and may be unstoppable

Fear of being harmed: America's 'hidden' issue

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
A key "hidden" issue troubling people is what is generally called the "crime problem." But it is more precisely identified as the widespread fear that Americans have that they or their loved ones will be harmed.

It is a "hidden" issue not because it isn't right out in front where it is being seen, talked about, and reported on — but because when pollsters and political reporters rate the big issues before the nation today they usually first cite the economy, including unemployment and inflation; the energy crisis; and public trust in government, among others.

And they put crime and violence fairly far down on the list.

But Monitor checks over the last several weeks with politicians in all regions indicate the issue that keeps gnawing away at the public is a growing anxiety that crime and violence is taking over the land — and that this trend may become irreversible.

The recent acts of terrorism — with civilians taken as hostage, while a few gunmen tied up this city and held it in terror — have added greatly to public apprehension over the crime and violence issue, some say.

However, the mounting fears of many Americans go far beyond their concern over these senseless and terrible threats to public safety — which have been part of their TV viewing experience, right in their homes, for days now.

Monitor findings show, additionally, there are these worries which appear to be at the very center of people's thoughts today:

• Public concern over the breaking up of family life, with increased divorce, the spread of pornography and sexual promiscuity, and evidence that drug use remains on the rise.

• A widespread feeling that there is no real deterrent to crimes of violence today. This appears to have increased support for the return of capital punishment, at least for a few terrible crimes.

• Broad concern that government officials really are not giving first priority to dealing with crime and criminals — that the fight against organized crime is being neglected, that dangerous criminals are being released to roam the streets, and that little is being done to improve and facilitate the trial system.

Many politicians, of both parties, are saying that the President will be missing the issue that is touching and troubling most Americans if he does not, as many put it, "do something" about crime.

Some add that they are mystified that the public says little about this issue when airing its complaints to the President — as in the phone calls to Mr. Carter recently.

One Midwesterner expressed it this way, and in a manner that reflected views of several other politician-observers:

"It's almost as if they are resigned to crime — that they feel nothing can be done about it."

But several such observers, when asked specifically why people were not vocal on this subject, said they thought people just very naturally were reluctant to air their fears publicly, that they reserved such expressions of anxiety to conversations within their family, or among friends, and acquaintances, but that they did not like to tell the world they were afraid of something.

from page 1

*Rhodesian political chess

The U.S. and Britain incline to support the "front-line presidents" view that any "internal" settlement negotiated by Mr. Smith which does not involve the Patriotic Front and the guerrillas simply will not work. But Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe are too radical for most Rhodesian whites and Mr. Smith sees them as Soviet puppets. Despite his being dropped by the front-line presidents Bishop Muzorewa still believes he has majority support among Rhodesian blacks. Mr. Smith has been wooing him, but until now the bishop has been playing "hard-to-get."

Mr. Chavunduka said the ANC is trying to subvert the front-line presidents by appealing to other black African states that presumably are oriented toward the West instead of toward the Soviet Union. He said the bishop has been traveling around Africa doing this.

Dr. Chavunduka said that Mr. Smith has agreed to the ANC idea of holding a referendum to form an interim government.

He added that the ANC did not require a one-man, one-vote test, but could instead have a qualified franchise. He noted that Zambia did not have one-man, one-vote until 10 years after independence.

Dr. Chavunduka said, "We have met some of his people [Mr. Smith's] to discuss the referendum."

He explained the ANC's hesitation in talking to Mr. Smith. "We must be sure this exercise will succeed because failure would be disastrous for our organization."

He could also well be worried by the stepped-up recruiting and training of the guerrillas of the Patriotic Front.

Dr. Chavunduka admitted that the ANC did not control the guerrillas, but he also said the ANC could stop the war because the guerrilla movement was not united. He said it was a new development that the guerrillas on one side, Zambia, were now mostly from the Ndebele (or Matabele) tribe and the guerrillas in Mozambique were from the Shona tribe.

"Once we have sufficient information [from Mr. Smith], we will do it."

Indicating the ANC probably would refuse to attend another conference like the Geneva one, Dr. Chavunduka said it would be "useless."

His rejection of a conference by the ANC comes before a new initiative when the new British Foreign Secretary David Owen comes to Africa next month. It also comes before a trip to Africa later this month by Soviet President Podgorny.

[Black nationalist leader Robert Mugabe, speaking in Mozambique March 16, said his Patriotic Front would attend fresh talks with Britain on the future of Rhodesia, according to Reuters news agency. He said his alliance could not ignore such a conference if Britain were prepared to give power to the black majority.]

Stressing urgency for a referendum on an interim government, Dr. Chavunduka said, "It seems to me delay and procrastination have become the policy of the present [Rhodesian] government."

He could also well be worried by the stepped-up recruiting and training of the guerrillas of the Patriotic Front.

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*UN aim: getting water to where it's needed

ing needs for quite a few years. But the report added that water tends to be available "in the wrong place, at the wrong time, or with wrong quality. And, one way or another, all societies are affected, however rich, however poor."

The UN study:

• Warns that at least 30 percent of the world's city dwellers and 75 percent of its rural people lack reasonably safe drinking water. Moreover, less than half of the urban population and less than one-tenth of the rural population have both an adequate and safe supply.

• Indicates that most of the available water is ocean water. Only a small portion is fresh, and of this fresh supply less than 1 percent is available for human use in streams, lakes, swamps, and in the ground; the rest is locked away in ice caps and glaciers.

He indicated that at the same time the quality of water has deteriorated because of these factors. "We must take care of our water supply, and to do that, we have to change our attitude toward it," he added.

As one of the organizers of the UN session, Mr. Jauregui stated that providing water for all the world's people is "an underlying theme of the conference."

However, he added, this is an expensive proposition "for water is unevenly distributed throughout the world. Within one country there are often areas where water is in excess and others which do not have it. Every day we need more and more money to convey water to areas where it is required and to purify water which has been polluted."

"New technologies which have been devel-

The average age of the guerrillas is about 15 years. He claimed they are too young to have any emotional loyalty to the two older movements in the Patriotic Front (the Zimbabwe African People's Union and Zimbabwe African National Union) because they left the country when the ANC was most popular.

Dr. Chavunduka said that nearly all the villages in the areas where fighting is being carried out are members of the ANC and would help end the war.

War could come to an end in a matter of months, he claimed.

There would be a general overhaul of Rhodesian society if the ANC came to power, Dr. Chavunduka said.

The Land Tenure Act would be abolished. Most of the land would be open to all people.

He added that the tribal areas would be protected for some time because "it is the duty of society to protect the poor."

He said that wages will have to be raised. But that the most important thing will be the level of capital investment.

As for free enterprise, there is no reason why that system should not be continued.

Dr. Chavunduka stressed something that the South Africans believe in fervently because of their fear of Soviet involvement in Africa: "The British and Americans will be very crucial in this [ANC] plan. We are not going for communism."

*Water

Within a couple of years, the globe's open fishing areas have been nearly halved — with potentially devastating effects for densely populated countries like Japan, which depends heavily on fishing in foreign waters.

Fish already soaring

The average Japanese eats ten times as much fish as an American. His "kamaboko," a fish cake made from Alaska pollock, already is soaring in price. His "poor man's protein" is in danger of becoming a rich man's delicacy.

Ecuador, Peru, and Chile have long claimed complete territorial control (as opposed to fishing control) 200 miles out to sea. Today, however, 10 countries have abruptly pushed their territorial claims out the full 200 miles.

Five more nations have extended their territorial limits out to either 100, or 130, or 150 miles. Another nine claim distances varying from 15 to 50 miles out. Nearly all of these are African or Latin American countries.

The traditional three-mile territorial sea control has become a minority enclave for holdouts such as the United States, Britain, West Germany, and Japan. The great majority has moved to 12 miles or even farther. Extensions of territorial or fishery limits have been occurring almost daily.

With each new national fait accompli, the chances for a law of the sea success are further eroded.

UN parley still trying

This vast seaward shift of national claims has not yet sunk the United Nations laborious Law of the Sea Conference. The representatives of more than 70 countries are meeting privately in Geneva to try to resolve the pivotal dispute over deep-sea mineral-mining. The full conference is due to reopen here in New York in May.

But the free-for-all proliferation of claims has sharply reduced the incentive which prompted coastal nations to negotiate the "law of the sea" in the first place.

"Most of the coastal states have gone out and grabbed what they really wanted," says one American official.

Like other major maritime nations, the U.S. draws a sharp distinction between simply extending fisheries jurisdiction and the far more drastic step of extending territorial limits. The latter introduces concepts of national sovereignty, including the least theoretical restrictions on rights of passage by both commercial and military vessels. (Oil and gas on the Continental Shelf is already claimed by many coastal states under present international law.)

Nonetheless, such important distinctions can get lost as one extension feeds upon another, producing a snowball effect.

As a result, numerous conflicts of overlapping jurisdictions now have to be sorted out all around the globe.

Major differences remain

Although a temporary arrangement has been made between the U.S. and Canada, for instance, major differences remain over fishing rights on the prolific Georges Banks off New England and Nova Scotia. The Soviet Union and Norway are haggling over fishing rights in the Barents Sea. Japan is deeply concerned lest its dispute with the Soviet Union over the Kuril Islands be further complicated.

As for the prickly problem of American-Cuban relations, the U.S. has carefully drawn its southern fishery limits along a 300-mile line equidistant between the two countries. This also will have to be tied down by eventual agreement, although no negotiations currently are under way.

The few major coastal states which have not yet greatly expanded either their territorial or fishery limits include Australia, China, and India. The Indian Parliament, however, already has passed enabling legislation for a 200-mile "economic zone," such as is likely to emerge from any law of the sea agreement.

Many national claims would not fit at all into any conceivable law of the sea treaty. For instance, African and Latin American nations — which have made huge territorial claims — would almost certainly have to pull back. Instead, they would only be able to exert narrow authority in the "economic zone."

Many national fishery regulations, too, would have to be adjusted — including those of the U.S.

*When your garden is a gourmet

At this time of year it is perfectly clear what needs doing first. The place is a wilderness of withered vegetation: "bare ruined choirs where late the sweet birds sang," only any bird that puts much heart into singing in my garden usually ends up inside one of our cats. I'm ashamed to say. I go round lopping off the stalks of what used to be michaelmas daisies and chrysanthemums, and dump them on the compost heap. Compost? Ha! Let me tell you...

I know, in theory, that gardens like children need to eat. It would be comparatively simple if they ate the same things. One could step out of the back door from time to time and empty a tin of baked beans or a packet of fish fingers onto the rosebed, maybe a dash of tomato sauce, and the job would be done.

But gardens have difficult tastes. Either they eat bags of expensive chemicals which have to be measured out by the square yard, very tedious; or they eat themselves, so to speak. That is, they eat vegetable matter, usually in rotted form. One way of getting this down a garden's throat is to offer it horse manure.

There used to be two furling men who came round our neighborhood every winter with a "lorry full of this stuff. I don't know if they had acquired it dishonestly, but they were in a great hurry to get rid of it, and it was literally "hot" manure. If steamed. And if you put it straight onto the flower beds it burnt up the flowers. The thing to do was to make a "stercoraceous heap."

What Mr. Seelye and Mr. Barre said to each other about this matter is not on the public record. The implication is that they considered the possibility of Somalia's switching over from the Soviet to the American camp. From the practical point of view, of the American military position in the Indian Ocean it would be a desirable switch.

But not in my garden. I left a great pile of hedge clippings, branches, grass mowings, brambles and other condemned vegetation — left it for weeks and weeks — and when I came back and stuck my fork into it, far from being friable, it was like an old wire and horsehair mattress that had been left out in the rain all night. It creaked and groaned and rocked to and fro as I stabbed at it, but it would no more come apart than a porcupine. And it looked about as nutritious as a doornail.

The only thing was, to burn it — to make that splendor of my childhood: a bonfire.

Now bonfires, we all know, produce something else that gardens eat, called potash. So I got some old newspapers, and some of those cardboard boxes the municipal dustmen won't take away, and I lit up a splendid bonfire. After it got really blazing, I hauled the soggy compost heap right on top and stood back.

Smoke. It rose up out of the tangled twigs, gathered itself in mid-air and lurched off across the garden into my next-door neighbor's, and the next and the next. Beyond that lies a road, and I could imagine cars vanishing into the smokescreens and crashing into each other. I dashed out to the front of the house, round the corner and peered up the road. Not too bad, really — visibility about 30 yards; but the smell was ferocious. Back into the garden.

And so, all afternoon, I stood by my smoke-stack urging it to burn faster, praying the Pollution Police (or whoever they are) wouldn't call — that the neighbors wouldn't sneak on me. Red Indians wouldn't invade.

"They didn't," I'm glad to say, and now my garden is rich in potash. I don't know what I shall do next season; but if my stercoraceous suppliers are out and about by then, will they please call?

Major differences remain

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Asia

Mrs. Gandhi: Sanjay's mother or all India's?

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Khichipur, India

"We are Janata and we want to go home."
These simple words greet a visitor to a construction site at the new Indian resettlement town of Khichipur. Indirectly they tell why there has been so much opposition to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the election campaign that has just ended. Voting is getting under way March 18.

The workers who live in a temporary tent city proudly advertise their allegiance to the Janata (People's) Party, the new opposition coalition. They are but a few of the 5,000 residents of "Old Delhi" who were transferred against their will to form this new town 10 miles east of the city.

At the instigation of Mrs. Gandhi's younger son, Sanjay, thousands of residents of Old Delhi have been forced to quit sections of the city where their families had lived for as long as a century.

Here in Khichipur the New Delhi Development Authority has given them land and the tent city has been arranged for bank loans to finance the purchase of bricks and other materials to build new houses. Back in Old Delhi, meanwhile, there is a bare strip of land where their previous dwellings once stood. Yet in other decaying slums that are still standing, eager young men and children pin a Janata button to a visitor's lapel and then tell of their opposition to Mrs. Gandhi.

The controversial resettlement plan is only one of the reasons behind the vigorous new opposition to the Prime Minister's Congress Party. In fact, it is not even the most important one. New Delhi long has been a center of opposition, observers are quick to note, and it is in the countryside, not in the cities, where the election will be decided.

But the resettlement program illustrates the resentment that has resulted from the sometimes arbitrary programs the government has pushed since Mrs. Gandhi invoked the controversial state of emergency nearly 21 months ago.

The new homes going up in Khichipur are modern and neat. To a visitor they seem far preferable to the grim, crowded slums where those being resettled once lived.

But observers say these people were allowed little preparation or opportunity to adjust voluntarily. Under pressure from Sanjay Gandhi, the observers say, local authorities acted

quickly and arbitrarily. The result was that what the younger Gandhi saw as a progressive move made many persons bitter.

And it is the resentment of people like them that explains much of the opposition to Mrs. Gandhi. Much of their resentment is directed against the rapid rise to political influence of Sanjay Gandhi, who is only now seeking his first elected office, although he is thought responsible for other arbitrary aspects of the emergency as well as the resettlement project.

"Mrs. Gandhi should be the mother of all India, not just the mother of Sanjay," said one laborer here. "It is wrong for her to help him get ahead of more experienced men."

As the appointed leader of the youth wing of the Congress Party, the younger Gandhi drafted a now-famous five-point proposal for social reform: promote tree planting, family planning, literacy, abolition of dowries, and the end of bonded labor. These aims are widely applauded, but the opposition charges that measures to achieve some of them have been excessively vigorous.

The problem seems most acute in the northern provinces closest to New Delhi. It is there that observers expect the biggest backlash. They say the opposition may have gained strength in rural areas once thought to be solidly pro-Congress.



New Delhi: slum buildings come down, resentment builds up

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

The energy crisis reaches China

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
©1977 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking

The official news media have acknowledged that China has an energy crisis on its hands.

"Put every ounce of coal, every watt of electricity, and every drop of oil into the place where revolution and production need them most," the People's Daily exhorted its readers.

The energy crunch fits into a broader picture that is emerging of the economic difficulties China currently faces. In recent weeks the news media have pointed to "certain difficulties" in agriculture, serious problems in the iron and steel industry, and a railway system still disrupted from politically inspired labor unrest last year.

The People's Daily on March 10 told the story of how a carpet factory in the city of Tientsin coped with "the temporarily in-

sufficient supply of coal," which is Chinese for energy crisis.

The article praised the workers at this carpet factory for sifting through ashes for cinders good enough to throw back into the furnace. It also praised the boiler maintenance team, which was committed to stopping every drip and leak of hot water. The newspaper said other factories should be following the example set by the one in Tientsin.

In conversations, Chinese officials blame the coal shortage on the partial breakdown of the railway system which, in turn, they blame on the radical "gang of four." Although this is an important factor, there are others. The Tangshan earthquake last July, for instance, put a number of major coal mines out of commission. In addition, coal production has been increasing at a rather modest rate for several years due to problems of mechanization, labor morale, and the low productivity of some low-grade coal deposits.

Since the growth rate in oil production has also slowed somewhat during the past year, some factories are scrambling for sufficient energy supplies to keep operating. Even locomotive crews are being praised for "counting every spadeful of coal."

Citizens of Peking say that their residences, poorly heated at the best of times, have been colder than ever this winter because of the energy shortage. The most graphic evidence is visible outside of the city, however, where many more people than usual can be seen along the railway tracks and country roadsides scavenging for bits of coal that have fallen from steam locomotives and coal carts.

The only group in China that appears to be unaffected is the diplomatic community here in Peking. Foreigners can keep their apartments as warm as they want and buy all the gasoline they think they need without even a cautionary word from the Chinese

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Cuba and Libya hand-in-glove against West

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

Libyan leader Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi and Cuban President Fidel Castro appear to be working together to roll back Western and conservative influence in Africa and Asia.

During a two-week visit by Mr. Castro to Algeria, Libya, South Yemen, and Somalia (where he arrived March 12) these things have been happening:

• After partial breakdown of the cease-fire with Filipino Muslim rebels which Colonel Qaddafi helped arrange, Philippines President Marcos sent his wife, Mrs. Imelda Marcos, back to Libya a second time to enlist Colonel Qaddafi's aid once again.

Shortly before her arrival back in Tripoli, President Marcos said he was putting complete trust in Colonel Qaddafi, Reuter reported from Manila.

• In a speech on Libya, side-by-side with President Castro, Colonel Qaddafi — in his role as secretary-general of Libya's new ruling General People's Congress, which is supposed to supplant the Cabinet and other former government machinery — predicted revolutions to unseat the "unholy" alliance of Egyptian President Sadat and Sudan's President Nimeiry.

Both states recently agreed with Syria to strengthen their defense against Libyan subversion.

• The Libyan radio reported approvingly the March 12 takeover by Ethiopia's Marxist-leaning military rulers of Radio Voice of the Gospel, a powerful Christian evangelical and news station in Addis Ababa. The Ethiopian announcement accused the station — owned by the Lutheran World Federation and managed by Swedes, other Europeans, and Ethiopians — of bourgeois propaganda activities. The government will operate the station from now on because all religions should be treated equally, it said.

The Ethiopian takeover of the station, operated under a 1961 agreement with the late Emperor Haile Selassie, followed announcements in Khartoum, Sudan, that Sudan's Radio Omdurman was broadcasting in support of anti-regime and break-away groups in Ethiopia.

Since President Carter halted U.S. military aid to Ethiopia earlier this year, there has been no public word about the U.S. electronic and monitoring station still recently operating with reduced staff at Kagnew, near Asmara in revolt-torn Eritrea.

Political strife in Ethiopia has led to the recent defection of about half a dozen Ethiopian ambassadors and a number of other diplomats in Athens, London and other European capitals. Some have requested local political asylum.

President Castro's visits to South Yemen and Somalia came as Saudi Arabia, with financial aid and other economic inducements, sought to expel a reported 2,000 Cuban and 10,000 Soviet military advisers from both countries and from neighboring North Yemen.

The Cuban-Soviet presence in Somalia has enabled Somali troops, under a "switch" system, to move into Mozambique to strengthen the guerrilla war against the white Rhodesian regime, according to reports published in London.

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TERRORISM

Loose net links diverse groups; no central plot

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Monday, March 21, 1977



As terrorist violence and sky-jackings have reached out around the globe over the past decade, there have been increasing signs of cooperation among terrorist groups from different countries.

Today, in the first of two articles researched in Europe and the United States, a Monitor correspondent unravels this sinister network.

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dec. 20, 1973. In the chilly predawn, agents of the DST, France's security service, burst into a villa in a suburb of Paris and arrest 10 members of the Turkish Peoples Liberation Army (TPLA). Among weapons found: American M-28 grenades.

Sept. 13, 1974. Three Japanese terrorists storm into the French Embassy in The Hague, seize 11 hostages, and demand that France release a Japanese Red Army (JRA) courier arrested at Paris's Orly Airport two months earlier. Four tense days later all four JRA members are flown to Damascus, Syria. They leave behind: M-28 grenades.

Sept. 15, 1974. An explosion tears through a crowd in "Le Drugstore," a Jewish-owned complex of shops on the Left Bank in Paris. Two people are killed, more than 30 injured. The weapon: an M-28 grenade.

June 17, 1975. Three DST officers with a Lebanese informer enter a Paris apartment on the Rue Touliller to arrest Venezuelan-born Ditch Ramirez Sanchez, better known today by his pseudonym, Carlos Martinez. But Carlos shoots his way out, killing the informer, two DST agents, and gravely wounding the third. Left behind by Carlos in Paris and London: M-28 grenades.

A masked, armed member of the Irish Republican Army photographed in Londonderry.
—AP photo

The trail of the M-28 grenades is only one indicator of a growing international web of terrorism. Western intelligence experts see it not as an all-embracing conspiracy with a single center, but as a loose net of interconnecting supply lines of funds, weapons, and personnel that feed a great variety of "nationalist" causes. Perhaps most significant of all, the trend toward joint operations.

Such linkages provide an infusion of cash, a boost for terrorist morale, and a greater ability to penetrate purely national defenses. They are spreading part of what is becoming known as "international terrorism." In the words of a recent terrorism "drawn up last year" by the United States Intelligence Agency (CIA):

"The trend toward greater international cooperation among terrorist groups that has markedly enhanced the operational capabilities of the organizations involved seems likely to gain momentum."

Lod Airport raid

An early example of such cooperation was the attack by three members of the Japanese Red Army's Lod Airport in which 26 people were killed. The Japanese fanatics had been trained at a camp in Israel — the extreme groups that reject compromise — the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). They got Czechoslovak weapons in a deal up false papers in Frankfurt, West Germany, and fled on Israel in a French plane in the guise of Japanese tourists.

Since then, the inter-group links have become more pervasive. And, under the guidance of Carlos, the PFLP's Waddeh Haddad, the PFLP has been skilful in forging and using these ties.

It was Carlos, for instance, who got hold of those M-28 grenades stolen by members of the PFLP's Lod Airport in which 26 people were killed. He appears to have doled them out as occasion demanded. Turkish, Palestinian, and Japanese terrorists. At the time, he was carefully assembling his own network which continues to operate long after his violent escape from the Rue Touliller.

It was this Carlos-Haddad network that carried out the personal command kidnapped astounded at the Vienna meeting of OPEC (Organization of Exporting Countries) in December, 1975. The same group carried out the hijack of the Air France plane, the Lebanon, Uganda, last year. Then, last August, the same group blew up a transit lounge in the Beirut airport, killing four people who were waiting for the plane (including an aide to Sen. Jacob Javits of New York).

Waddeh Haddad now is thought to be based in Iraq — reportedly seeking safety from a "communist" for his life by a more moderate guerrilla group. He is together with his faithful retainer, Hans Joachim Haddad last fall. Carlos and Haddad were in the PFLP who was almost fatally wounded in the OPEC hijack from Libya via Algeria and Belgrade in 1975. Both were back "at home" in Libya by year's end.

Such travels make Western security men uneasy. They have to be constantly braced for new spectacular attacks. They lightly dismiss Carlos's boast that he is a "professional" and "violence." Carlos has only language the Western democracies understand: terrorism.

But the PFLP is far from being the only terrorist group's international skinn. The linkages between the PFLP and other groups, such as the Japanese Red Army and the Irish Republican Army, are a system of "international terrorism" the CIA study describes as "a service industry."

One Europe-wide meeting in 1974, for instance,

First of two articles

together in Trieste a score of separatist and terrorist emissaries, a motley crew of militant Basques and Irish, Croats and Bretons, Welsh and Catalans, and many others.

On the other side of the Atlantic a gathering in Buenos Aires the same year saw four Latin-American underground groups from Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Argentina set up a "junta for revolutionary coordination." A follow-up meeting in Lisbon a year later cemented the pact and brought in Paraguayans, Dominicans, Colombians, and Venezuelans.

Meanwhile, money has flowed between revolutionaries and terrorists in extraordinary volume. Argentina's groups, for instance, have collected well over \$200 million over the past three years, mainly from ransoms for kidnapped local and foreign businessmen. Some of the cash has spilled from the overflowing coffers into other revolutionary groups. More than \$2 million has been traced to Europe, spent by leftists who fled Chile after the fall of Salvador Allende Gossens in 1973.

Libya, Iraq backing

The extreme Palestinian groups, including Carlos and the PFLP, have liberal backing from Libya and Iraq.

The factions of the Irish Republican Army have different arrangements. The Marxist "official" IRA reaches out to Eastern Europe. The supernaturalist "provisionals" supplement their local sources of funds (bank robberies, rackets, and extortion) with dollar-raising in, and arms smuggling from, the U.S. And, on the other extreme, Northern Ireland's Protestant "loyalists" seek support and weaponry from Canada.

Training, too, has become international in scope. During the 1970s the Palestinians' camps in the Mideast have seen

Washington seizures: not 'international terrorism'

The dramatic hostage seizures in Washington, D.C., March 9 riveted international attention on the nation's capital. And the terrorists' surrender March 11 was helped by mediation of the Pakistani, Egyptian, and Iranian ambassadors.

But the incident was not an example of the international or transnational terrorism which has caused growing anxiety among Western security forces in recent years, because the Hanafi Muslims, who allegedly took 100 persons hostage in a 38-hour siege, were not linked to any other known terrorist group.

Transnational terrorism refers to operations across national borders by terrorist groups basically independent of any government. Such terrorists may have the backing of certain states, but for logistical or propaganda reasons they are taking their cause beyond the boundaries of their own country or hoped-for homeland.

A distinction also needs to be made between terrorism and guerrilla warfare.

Western defines terrorism as "the systematic use of terror especially as a means of coercion." It is usually associated with extreme callousness and cruelty toward innocent victims; often using them for political blackmail. It is the staged violence of the weak designed to attract maximum attention to a cause.

Guerrilla warfare sometimes resorts to terrorism. But it is usually associated with more "legitimate" struggle against some form of repression.

—D.A.

as disparate a bunch of trainees as can be imagined. Black Panthers and Weathermen from the U.S. once struggled over the assault courses. So have West Germans, Irishmen, Latin Americans, Scandinavians, Italians, Turks, Iranians, Eritreans, and many others.

When Lebanese Christians finally smashed their way into the Palestinians' Tel Zatar camp last July, among those surrendering was a member of the Japanese Red Army.

It is a moot point as to how many of these trainees have ended up as guerrilla fighters or terrorists. Certainly many have — from the three Japanese who seized the French Embassy in The Hague in 1974, to the two members of the Dutch "Red Help" group arrested last year while reconnoitering Tel Aviv and Bombay for a planned hijack of an Air France flight from Bombay to Israel to Paris.

Training in South Yemen

These Japanese and Dutchmen were trained in the PFLP's camp in South Yemen. And it is the PFLP that the Iranian Government accuses of providing Iranian revolutionaries with training and arms.

The IRA provisionals, although one of the most active groups in the world (more than 5,000 bombings and 25,000 shooting incidents since 1969), have not set up a network like the PFLP's. But the "provos" have forged loose links with other groups, notably the Basque separatist "ETA." They are said to exchange tips with ETA members on obtaining and using weapons and explosives. In 1975 Belgian police cracked an arms-smuggling ring that had supplied guns and bomb materials to both the IRA and ETA as well as to the Palestinians.

One of the dangers of a spreading supply network is that dissident nationalists or terrorists could more easily be able to obtain sophisticated equipment. Rocket-launchers, for example, have been used on a number of occasions by the PFLP in attacks on airliners at Orly Airport (using American rockets stolen from U.S. bases in West Germany) and by the IRA against British military outposts (using Soviet equipment, probably a gift from Libya's Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi).

Still more ominous has been the appearance of the Soviet-built heat-seeking missile, the SA-7 or "Strela." This portable weapon is capable of hitting aircraft at ranges of up to several miles. In its first attempted use PFLP members were arrested in possession of Strelas near the Rome airport in 1973.

In January last year another Strela attempt was planned, this time on an El Al airliner coming in to land at Nairobi, Kenya. Three PFLP terrorists (two of whom had been involved in one of the Orly Airport rocket attacks a year earlier) were arrested at the Nairobi airport perimeter fence just as they prepared to fire the missiles.

Although the potential clearly exists for such weapons (and even more devastating ones) to circulate on a terrorist supply network, in both these cases they are thought to have come from Arab governments — probably via Libya and, in the Nairobi incident and thereafter, via Uganda's President Idi Amin.

But when it comes to phony documents, there is ample evidence of a central supply system. Often during the '70s examination of captured terrorists' papers, such as passports, visas, and driving licenses, has indicated a single source. The Israelis refer to what they call a "sophisticated workshop" which they charge is run by the PFLP. Palestinians, West Germans, Japanese, and even Carlos all have traveled on these papers. The Japanese-Palestinian quartet that attacked a Shell Oil refinery in Singapore in 1974 carried a selection. So did the Japanese pair who were caught photographing embassy buildings in Stockholm shortly before six West German terrorists attacked their country's embassy there in 1975 and unsuccessfully demanded the release of Andreas Dader, Ulrich Meinhof, and 31 other West German anarchists.

Most recently, when the Baader-Meinhof gang's weapons specialist, Rolf Pöhle, was arrested in Athens last July, he was using papers from the same nest of forgers. To com-

plete the circle, it was probably Pöhle who first organized the Baader-Meinhof raids on U.S. Army bases in West Germany that netted the much-spread-around consignment of M-28 grenades.

And it was the Greeks who were among the most edgy when Carlos suddenly turned up in neighboring Yugoslavia en route to Baghdad last September. They were anxious lest Carlos try to spring Pöhle from his Greek cell. However, Carlos moved on; and Pöhle was extradited back to jail in West Germany. . . . 20 months after he and four companions had been released to South Yemen in exchange for kidnapped West Berlin politician Peter Lorenz.

Terrorism played down

Western officials tend to play down the extent of the terrorist network. "There is no central conspiracy, no central body of terrorists operating worldwide," says one American official. "Rather there is a loose-fitting collection of groups, coalescing, splintering, reforming in certain areas and at certain times."

Clearly, too, the terrorists themselves are keen to emphasize their links with each other so as to add propaganda impact to their violence. Hence it is necessary to avoid any exaggeration of their capabilities. Says one leading anti-terrorist expert, Hans Josef Horchheim, chief of the Office for the Protection of the Constitution in Hamburg:

"Terrorism is overestimated in its threat to society, to democracy. . . . More people are killed by dog bite in the world than by terrorism."

Such experts go on to point out that the number of terrorist incidents has declined over the past couple of years, perhaps partly because of the Palestinians' preoccupation with the Lebanese civil war. Also, they add, while most of these groups in the long run have little in common and frequently are split by raging internal feuds, the cooperation among Western security services has increased.

But it is equally clear that contacts, cooperation, and joint operations among terrorist groups are becoming more common, providing them with new opportunities to exploit the weaknesses of free societies. Meanwhile, say Western officials, reports are continuously coming in of new terrorist operations being planned. In the words of the CIA study:

"All told, transnational terrorism promises to pose a continuing and potentially gravely unsettling problem for the world community until such time — possibly years hence — that the international system gets into new and generally accepted contours."

Next: The countries that aid terrorists with supplies and sanctuaries.

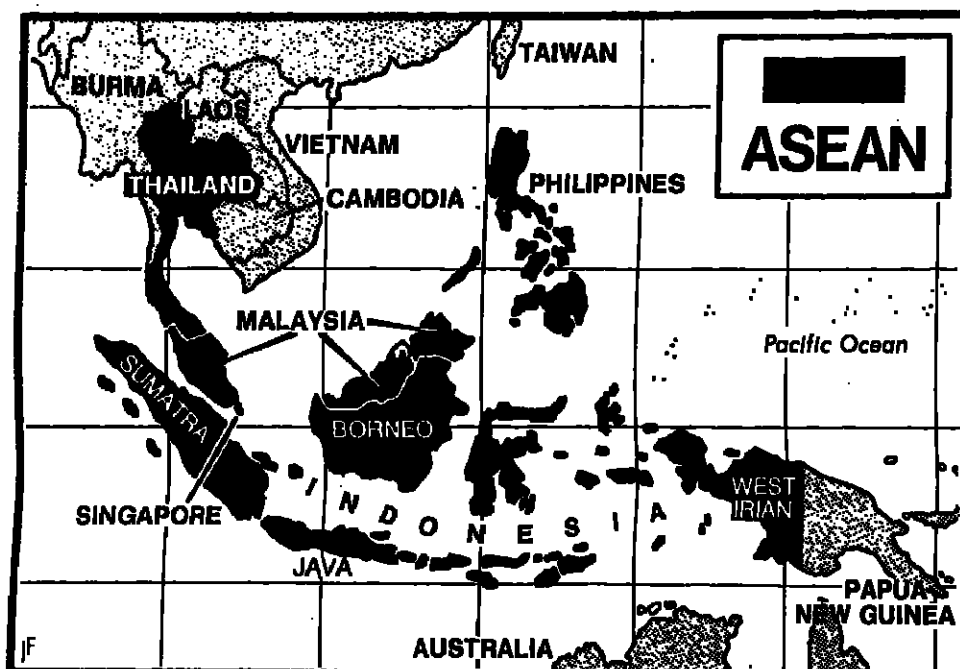
Entebbe hijack: an international affair

The June, 1976, hijacking of Air France flight 139 was carried out by Palestinian and West German members of a Latin American's (Carlos Martinez) network who boarded the "French plane" in Greece. They were reinforced by more Palestinians and an Ecuadorian on landing in Uganda. Refueling took place in Libya.

Negotiations were conducted by Waddeh Haddad, operations chief of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), based in Somalia. Demands were made for release of 53 terrorists held in five countries including: Palestinians and a Japanese (the sole surviving perpetrator of the 1972 Lod Airport massacre) and PFLP members arrested earlier in Kenya for trying to use a heat-seeking Strela missile against an Israeli airliner landing at Nairobi.

Israeli commander on July 4 rescued the hostages, killing more than a score of Ugandan troops as well as seven of the terrorists.

financial



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Southeast Asia plans its own common market

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Several non-Communist Southeast Asian countries can point to signs of progress in their attempt to form a common market — even though the obstacles are formidable.

In Manila this past week the economic ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand — the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — agreed to a four-point plan to increase long-term trade contracts with each other and to encourage low-interest loans. The pact also sets the stage for more bilateral agreements among members for lowering tariffs on a "product-by-product basis."

The move to convert the 10-year-old ASEAN gradually into a common market began at its first summit meeting at Bali, Indonesia, last year. Basically, the aim is to build up economic strength in the region for three reasons: to counterbalance the Communist victory in Indo-China; to undermine the appeal of local ethnic and Communist insurgents; and to reduce vulnerability to oil-supply cutbacks and other economic changes elsewhere, such as in the Middle East, Japan, and the United States.

Officials of some ASEAN countries privately acknowledge the obstacles to rapid development of a truly profitable common market in which regional trade compensates for dependence on outside countries. But they suggest that the framework has been established for gradual country-to-country agreements in that direction.

Already there have been these developments:

- The Philippines and Singapore agreed in January to a 10 percent across-the-board cut in tariffs on mutual trade. Soon after, Singapore and Thailand came to the same terms.
- ASEAN oil officials have agreed that their countries will share energy supplies in case of another world oil crisis, although details remain to be worked out.
- Indonesia has agreed to give preference to the purchase of up to 300,000 tons of rice from Thailand while setting aside a portion of its own oil production for Thailand.
- Five joint ASEAN economic projects have

been agreed upon pending feasibility studies: four fertilizer plants (to be based in Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines) and a diesel-engine plant in Singapore.

Officials of ASEAN nations are also discussing the need for a conference to promote the regional shipping industry.

Even so, officials concede that progress toward an Asian common market will be slow and often uphill. One reason is that most ASEAN members, with the exception of industrialized Singapore, export mainly similar raw materials such as minerals, rubber, oil, and rice. Much of their trade is with countries outside the region so that for the time being, at least, lower tariffs would not be a major help. It is also expected that gradually industrializing countries in the area will find it difficult to reduce tariffs protecting their own "infant" industries to encourage those of their neighbors. Already industrialized Singapore stands to gain more from lower tariffs, for example, than does still underdeveloped Thailand.

All this helps explain why ASEAN officials talk of expanding their efforts to involve major trade partners outside the region, such as Japan.

Paris Fair to be as big as ever

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

In Europe the international fair remains big business news. They were vital to commerce in the Middle Ages. Today, though perhaps less colorful, they retain their importance.

One such historic event, the Paris Fair, opens April 30 on the 250-acre fairground at one of the western gates of inner Paris, the Porte de Versailles.

Everything that an ordinary mortal might hope to buy, from a potato peeler or pocket radio to an eight-room house or a swimming pool will be gazed at by an anticipated million visitors, dreaming of what they can buy as soon as their salaries permit.

At the same time, some 2,000 exhibitors

Wheat imports eat into China's currency reserves

Peking gives big order to Australia

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
© 1977 Toronto Globe and Mail

After three years of reducing wheat imports, China is once again dipping deeply into its foreign currency reserves to feed its population.

Australia announced March 8 that China has agreed to buy 2 million metric tons of wheat during an eight-month period ending next January. The Australians refused to reveal the exact price but it is approximately (U.S.) \$220 million.

China thus has agreed to buy more than 5 million metric tons of wheat for delivery this year. A smaller order was placed with Australia last November, plus 2.25 million tons from Canada and 300,000 metric tons from Argentina.

The total is already the highest since 1974, and the cost to China is estimated to be approximately \$550 million. This means there is that much less to spend on importing foreign technology.

The increased purchases of grain buttress recent impressions that the supply of food in China this winter is much tighter than usual. Markets seem to have less — and poorer quality — food, and there have been unconfirmed reports of cutbacks in rice rations in some areas of southern China.

China has appeared to be on the brink of self-sufficiency in grain production a number of times — only to return to world markets for substantial purchases.

Foreign analysts here suspect, particularly after the latest announcement, that China's harvest of rice and wheat last year was only marginally better, perhaps by a percentage point or two, than the 1975 harvest. This would barely keep up with population increases. Some analysts suspect China was forced to dip into its emergency grain supplies last year to feed the population and that the new purchases will be used partly to replenish those stocks.

Another factor forcing the increase in wheat

imports is undoubtedly the deterioration of China's railroad system during the past years. The current leaders blame the problem on labor unrest fomented by the radical "four."

Whatever the case, China's reliance on more of an economic bottleneck than a lifeline and the result is that there are fewer resources available to move grain from where it is grown to where it is eaten.

The need to spend more than \$5 billion on wheat imports comes at a particularly inauspicious time. China already is spending a lot of money for increased imports of steel made necessary by labor unrest and the continuing coal shortage. In conversations with foreigners, Chinese officials have said that steel production fell to 25 percent last year. For a large and country this sort of decline verges on the catastrophic.

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from 80 countries are counting on luring the attention and serving at least some of those consumer visitors.

Consumer gets top billing

The fair will devote a large proportion of its 2 million square feet of floor space to the subjects of home and holidays.

One of the fair's 10 "salons" is in fact a complete village of 120 houses and cottages specially built just for the 16 day-fair.

Another salon presents endless ways of making your garden grow and of "creating a comforting outdoor environment for your home."

A fourth salon is devoted entirely to the extremely popular activity, in France at least, of getting along without the services of painters, plumbers, electricians and others who are so hard to find and costly. A stupefying range of ready-for-use do-it-yourself-kits will be displayed.

tourist attractions

Under the heading of finding happiness by leaving home, another section presents over 2,000 no-worry tours and vacations. The Credit Agricole, a combined bank and loan association with 7,000 offices in France, has even produced a "Summer Book" so elaborate that it must be sold at \$2 a copy.

Quite new in this year's fair is a section for amateur scientists, especially the young ones. Astronomy, aviation, radio, laser beams, molasses, mushrooms, cybernetics and other subjects are explained through experiments, lectures and equipment.

One perennial feature of the fair will again be offered: a presentation of new inventions.

science/environment

Scientists shed new light on the sun

By Robert C. Cowen

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Denver
Astronomers may have to face the fact that the sun they thought they understood is turning out to be more complicated than they imagined.

Solar physicist Henry A. Hill says this is the main conclusion of a study of "sunquakes," or solar oscillations, which Dr. Hill and his University of Arizona colleague, R. T. Stebbins, discovered a few years ago.

Taken together with other recent evidence, the sunquakes have made solar physicists wonder if their supposedly well-founded theory of how the nuclear process of hydrogen fusion powers the sun is really so well understood after all.

As Dr. Hill and other experts explained during the recent annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, there is no reason yet to scrap the standard theory of how stars operate. But there are enough puzzles to undermine any complacency with current solar theory.

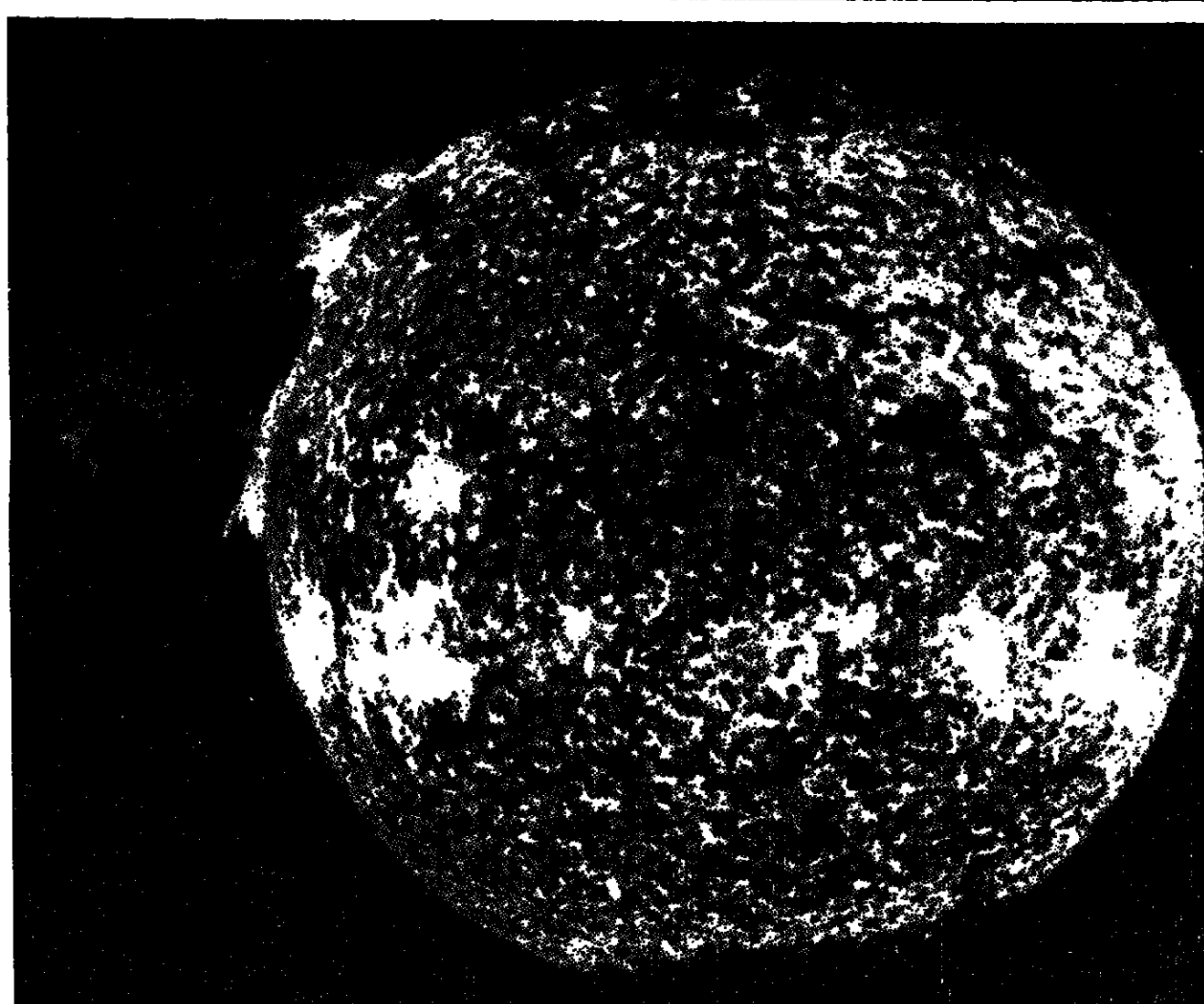
The first sign of trouble came from attempts to capture an elusive bit of "nothing" called the neutrino. It's a particle that has no mass — and is so penetrating that most of the time it can zip through Earth as though it weren't there. But it should carry off energy from the fusion process assumed to power the sun.

Raymond J. Davis of Brookhaven National Laboratory has been trying to capture neutrinos in 100,000 gallons of cleaning fluid in the Homestake gold mine in South Dakota. Chlorine in the fluid is one of the elements best suited to capture a neutrino. Putting the fluid underground shields the detector from cosmic rays that would mask solar neutrinos.

For several years, Dr. Davis found so few neutrinos that experts began to doubt their solar theories. John N. Bahcall of the Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton, N.J.), who works with Dr. Davis, has observed that this led to "a crisis in the theory of stellar evolution." Physicists, he has said, began to think "astronomers never really understood astronomical systems. . . . Many astronomers believe, on the other hand, that the present conflict between theory and observation . . . must be due to an error in the basic physics."

Recently, more neutrinos have been showing up, allowing theorists to breathe easier. But, Dr. Davis told the AAAS meeting, he considers the earlier results valid. Theorists should look at the whole run of his data, he said. They then may find they still have an embarrassing lack of neutrinos to explain.

Then there are the sunquakes. These are acoustical oscillations, involving the whole sun, that also can reflect condi-



Hydrogen power of sun: theories coming apart?

tions deep inside. Since Drs. Hill and Stebbins first discovered the oscillations, research teams in Britain and the Soviet Union have also found them.

They come in many modes, some of which have been as puzzling as the missing neutrinos. One puzzling variety has a period of 2 hours and 40 minutes. Found by A. B. Severny, V. A. Kotov, and T. T. Tsap of the Crimea Astrophysical Observatory and by J. R. Brookes, G. R. Isaak, and H. van der Raay of Birmingham University, it has been as hard to reconcile with the standard theory of how the sun is put together as the missing neutrinos.

Dr. Hill, himself, believes sunquakes are basically compatible with standard theory. But he told the AAAS meeting that they are revealing a complexity of activity that no theory has yet taken into account.

Unlike sunlight, neutrinos and sound waves give astronomers a look at what's going on right now inside the sun. Dr. Hill noted that it takes light 30,000 years to work its way from the center to the surface of the sun. Neutrinos zip out immediately. Sound waves take only an hour for the journey. It's only to be expected that such a new view will reveal unsuspected complexity. Dr. Hill said.

Fertilizer: latest threat to the ozone shield

By Robert C. Cowen
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Warning: fertilizer may be harmful to Earth's protective ozone shield.

This is no strident alarm or prophecy of doom — but there is new concern that the potential threat fertilizer poses to the ozone layer is serious enough to justify immediate and thorough assessment. It is a relatively minor thing to ban spray can propellants. But if definitive research confirms that mankind should curtail its growing use of nitrogen-rich chemical fertilizer to save the ozone — that would have serious implications for world agriculture.

The vaunted productivity of American farms now depends on such fertilizer. Chemical fertilizer is vital for Soviet "new" farmlands, which are marginal for agriculture in any case. But the high-yielding grains to which developing countries are turning cannot grow without it.

Against this dependence on nitrogen fertilizer, the academy study now juxtaposes the

strong presumption that nitrogen oxide, given off by fertilized fields, may be a more serious long-term threat than the chlorofluorocarbons in spray propellants and refrigerants.

The study draws heavily on the research of two atmospheric scientists — Michael McElroy of Harvard University and Paul Crutzen of the National Center for Atmospheric Research. This is the only research, to Dr. McElroy's knowledge, that has looked specifically at the fertilizer problem.

Using what Dr. McElroy calls a "conservative scenario," both he and Dr. Crutzen find a strong implication that expectable fertilizer use could cause as much ozone damage in the short run as the present use of spray cans. In the long run, fertilizer damage could be even

more severe — 10 to 20 percent destruction of the ozone layer by the year 2100.

The "conservative scenario" envisions continued growth in world fertilizer use for the next 30 years or so. Then both fertilizer use and population growth would level off. Yet, even without assuming exponential growth in fertilizer use, Dr. McElroy points out, these preliminary studies suggest there is a threat to the ozone layer.

In the judgment of Drs. McElroy and Crutzen, this leads to two conclusions.

First, there is an urgent need for thorough research to define this threat and show whether or not it is as severe as now seems. Dr. Crutzen explains: "It is more of an agriculture problem than one of atmospheric science. The release of nitrogen depends on whether soil is wet or dry, on temperature, and on how farms are managed. The presumption now is that the more fertilizer is added, the more nitrogen oxide there is released. If this relationship holds true, I am prepared to say there is a threat to ozone. But we may be surprised, and may find this assumption is wrong. What we urgently need is the knowledge to decide such questions."

The second conclusion to be drawn, Dr. McElroy says, is that it is time to look at the whole range of human impact on the atmosphere. "We look at supersonic transports, then at spray cans, then at fertilizer," he explains. "Actually there are a variety of such impacts that act together. Sometimes one cancels out another. Sometimes one amplifies the effect of another. The important thing is to look at all effects."

Also, Dr. McElroy says, he wants to emphasize that "we are not in a crisis situation with fertilizer. We have time to study the problem and adopt as needed," he says.



What's good in the land may be bad in the air

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (C) = commercial rate.

	U.S. Dollar	British N. German Mark	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
New York	5816	1713	4177	2006	403	227200
London	23941	41161	2429	1157	2328	21820
Frankfurt	18050	85780	20823	808	983	265120
Paris	24881	42550	14934	5011	13550	13482
Hamburg	36767	63205	15355	7370	14710	97540
Zurich	28578	43971	10663	3101	14228	26550

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: .0031; Australian dollar: 1.0590; Danish krone: .1708; Italian lira: .00127; Japanese yen: .003552; New Zealand dollar: .6076; South African rand: 1.1615.

Sources: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

children

Footprints of young explorers



Heidi

Caterina Ferreira, 7
Lisboa, Portugal

Chalk

I am a piece of chalk
I'm like a stalk
I live in a town
that's always lying down
I seem to get shorter every day,
at each end in many a different way.
Georgina Biles
Kennette Square, Pennsylvania

My sand castle

I make my sand castle by the side of the sea:
While noisy seagulls fly over me.
My friend comes down by the side of the sea,
Watching my sand castle and watching me.
The waves wash the pebbles into the deep dark sea;
I wonder if it will happen to my sand castle
and me.

The waves are coming close, so close to me,
That they wash my sand castle into the sea.
I look at my friend;
She looks at me.

Jennifer St. John, 12
Indianapolis, Indiana



Oliver Hancock, 8
Pulborough, W. Sussex, England

Mrs. Cottontail

Hello, are you Mrs. Cottontail?
You are very pretty.
You have the cutest little eyes and nose.
But it's your fluffy cute tail
That's why your name is
Mrs. Cottontail.

Tammy Tardy, 8
Iowa City, Iowa

The snow

White, crunchy, sometimes solid,
Cold so cold yet bright to look at,
Outside everything bright silvery,
Falling silent, twirling about,
Fast, slow, changing always then stop

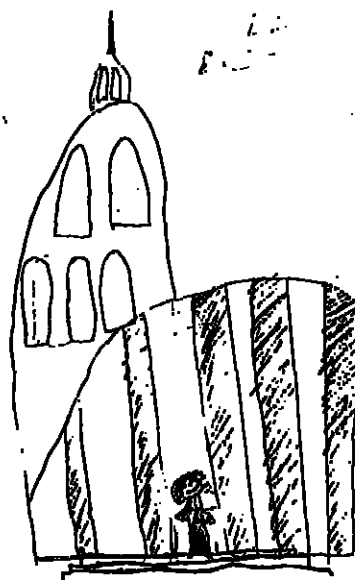
Snow the sign of Winter,
Its enemy the sun.

Elizabeth Farrington, 12
Mithelstan, England

Farm life in Shropshire

The hens are pecking
And the goats are running about
And the geese are being naughty.

Katherine Handerson, 5
Shropshire, England



Corinne Poncet, 8
Geneva, Switzerland

The giraffe

Silhouetted tower against the brilliant
African sky,
The giraffe paused listening to a distant
hyena.
With neck, arched in a delicate curve,
Yet firm as a massive tree.
Slender structure draped in a silken cob-
web.
Wondering eyes scan the dusty plain
Slowly he looms toward protection of the
herd.

June Huber, 12
Wanamassa, New Jersey

The year was 2001 . . .

I was sitting under a tree, a cool, shady tree. It was the hottest day of the year
and I had not moved for over an hour.

I felt something, not too hard, not too soft, fall on my head. I thought about the
story of 'Chicken Little' when she thought the sky was falling, but 'the sky' was
really an acorn.

I said to myself, 'maybe it really is the sky, but no, the sky can't fall. It's been
up there since time began - that's ridiculous.' I looked up to the sky, a sudden
glance; something white and puffy hit the ground. And, lo and behold, it really
and truly was the sky falling.

I knew the world would end in a few minutes. I ran to the nearest house. I
never reached the door and nobody ever knew the world exploded. It just hap-
pened. BOOM!

Jacqueline Kay, 10
Brookline, Massachusetts

A name

Everybody has a name!
But sometimes when you get
the blame
You wish you didn't have a name!
Robin Baunach, 8
Sacramento, California

My shadow

My shadow,
My silent double,
My everlasting friend,
My slave forever,
But still just an
Unlit spot.

Heather Stone, 12
Rancho Santa Fe, California

Winter wind

Trees blow
While the snow
Falls softly to the ground
The soft sounding as it blows
Tingles in my ears.

Lance Neelento, 8
Hutchinson, Kansas

I look at life

I look through life, and
life looks in me in a special way
and not in a dream.
I like life and life likes me,
so I like life even though it's not
like playing a small life.
But I can drum it out and strum it out.
That's how I like life.

Gail Bullen, 11
Whitesboro, New York

The Something

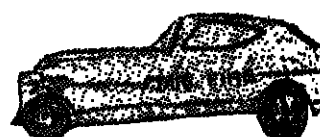
On my bed I feel something move
Was it my foot?
Or was it my toes?
No one knows except my toes.
It twitches its tail to and fro,
No one knows except my nose.
It winked at me with its glass-like eyes,
Eye to eye it winked at me.
I touched its body
It felt like a rug on a warm summer's
day.
It twitched its ears to tell me something
But I knew nothing.

Vaughan Nettleton, 11
Sidmouth, Devon, England

Just one thing I don't like about winter

What is that one thing?
It's not making a snowman.
It's not sled riding.
It's not a Christmas tree.
It's not all the presents.
It's not my favorite food.
It's not my Christmas-love,
from my brother, mother, and father.
This is what it is:
It's too cold.

Jaana Meyer, 1
Split, Yugoslavia



Chris Doube, 11
Seoul, Korea

Volcano

Fancy you next to a volcano when it
erupts.
on your own.
Clouds of smoke smother the sky.
Lava bombs hit the ground.
People should not panic.
Bang crash go the rocks.
Until the eruption stops.

Mark Sanderson, 9
Lancashire, England



Dylan Caldwell, 8
New York, New York

Pre-teens around the world are
invited to send in their explorations
on any subjects they choose. They
can be poems, very short stories,
drawings, or favorite hobbies.
Those items we don't have room
for will be returned if you include a
stamped, self-addressed envelope.
Send to: Children's Page, Boston
Astor Station, Boston, MA 02116
U.S.A.

home

America's porcelain heritage

Roots in Germany, branches in England

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Two porcelain studios in Trenton, New Jersey, compete vig-
orously for the interest - and dollars - of collectors every-
where.

They are the studios of Edward Marshall Boehm, Inc. and
Cybis Porcelains.

Both Cybis and Boehm porcelain sculptures attract avid col-
lectors. Both are represented in great museum and private
collections around the world. Both have been selected by U.S.
officials as gifts for foreign heads of state, as well as for other
distinguished persons. Both trace their technical and artistic
heritage back to Meissen, in Germany, where the secrets of

hard-paste porcelain were unlocked for the Western world in
the years 1710-1713. Both companies make representational ob-
jects of art which are widely appealing and easy to under-
stand. They appear to be a phenomenon of present-day porce-
lain-making success.

The Trenton-Philadelphia area has been, since colonial days,
a hub of America's porcelain-making activities. Numerous stud-
ios have flourished for a time, then fluttered and failed. The
Great Depression forced many porcelain companies in the
United States to close or cut back. The opening of the Cybis
studio in 1942 marked the beginning of a new period of vitality
and growth for artistic porcelain.

In 1939, Polish artist and sculptor Boleslaw Cybis came to
New York to do the art work for the Polish pavilion at the
New York World's Fair. The outbreak of World War II kept
him in the United States, and in 1942, with a nucleus of other
uprooted artists from European ateliers, he opened the studio
that he supervised until his passing in 1957. Today it is headed
by Joseph Chorlton, president, and his wife, Marilyn Chorlton,
art director.

For the benefit of present and future students of the Amer-
ican porcelain scene, the papers and records of the Cybis firm,
from its inception, are now in the George Arents Research Li-
brary at Syracuse University in Syracuse, New York.

Cybis, whose artistic and administrative staff numbers less
than 50 people, strives, its directors say, for a universality of
appeal. They feel that everyone, "from housewives and
scholarship boys to kings and presidents, should be able to ac-
quire and appreciate its figure and flower and fantasy crea-
tions." Prices range from \$25 for a small white bunny, to
\$4,250 for "Troquois at the Council Fire," which is one of the
popular North American Indian series.

Boehm prices range from \$30 for a decorative plate to a life-
size pelican selling for \$2,500. Prices for certain Boehm and
Cybis sculptures have appreciated steeply at the secondary
sales level. A Cybis Republican elephant made to sell for \$600
in 1983 has brought secondary prices up to \$10,000. Some of
the more prized limited-edition Boehm birds have gone up from 10
to 20 times their original issue price.

The Boehm Studio started in 1949 when Edward Marshall
Boehm, with capital of \$1,000 and the assistance of one ex-
perienced potter, began production in a basement in Trenton,
New Jersey. Today, the Boehm Studios, in Trenton and in Mal-
vern, England, gross about \$10 million annually, and a staff of
235, divided between both sides of the Atlantic, turn out 25,000
pieces a year.

The Boehm achievement has recently been crowned with
the ultimate status symbol, a hefty, magnificently illustrated
\$30 volume called "The Porcelain Art of Edward Marshall



Baby wood thrush by Edward Marshall Boehm



Eros from the Cybis Fantasia Collection

Boehm," written by Heese Palley and published by Harry N
Abrams, Inc., in New York.

Mr. Palley said in an interview here that part of the mys-
tique of Boehm success is the fact that there are far more col-
lectors and potential collectors for this type of object than there
are contemporary producers of such objects.

"For people who do not wish to venture into the more rare-
fied and demanding fine-arts or antiques market, there are ac-
tually few places they can turn for objects that they feel will
genuinely enhance themselves and their homes," he said.

Ed Boehm, who passed on in 1969, was an iconoclast, an art-
ist, his knowledge of the porcelain business was self-taught
and learned from old-times in the Trenton area. He was a man
of nature, who raised Holsteins, saddle horses, schnauzers,
tropical fish, and studied birds at firsthand in his own aviaries.
He drew "the truth of any animal or bird that he sculpted,"
says Mr. Palley, and his instincts were accurate and sure. His
own personal favorites may well have been his horse figures.
But it was his colorful birds that achieved his highest level of
technical, artistic, and financial success.

How to grow a bumper crop of peas

By Peter Tonge

Weymouth, Massachusetts
As if to set the tone for this article, my
wife brought a bowlful of steaming peas,
with a golden butter pat on top, to the
table last night. They were honey-sweet to
the taste and almost as quickly as the but-
ter melted, the peas disappeared from our
plates.

Of all this world's vegetables, the green
pea is the most universally popular. In-
deed, fully one-quarter by weight of fresh peas
is vegetable sugar. But as in sweetcorn,
this sugar quickly turns to starch after
picking or if left to grow old on the vine.

The need, then, is to eat or freeze green
peas within a day of picking.
Pisum sativum, as the botanists call it, is
native to Europe, northern Asia, and parts
of Africa. In Ethiopia the wild ancestor of
the pea can still be found in some highland
areas.

When William the Conqueror invaded
England in 1066 he noted that peas were a
regular crop in monastery gardens. And,
by the time the Pilgrims sailed to Amer-
ica in 1492 the English had perfected the
modern-day pea. Hence the term English
pea, used in the United States to differen-
tiate it from the black-eyed or Southern
pea grown in hot climates.

Peas are a cool-weather crop and are
the first seeds I sow here in Massachu-
setts. In the North they are a spring crop;
in the South, sow them in the fall for an
early winter harvest as I used to do when
living in Africa.

Peas prefer a sandy loam soil rich in
humus. So dig in compost, rotting hay, or



leafmold when preparing the bed. Do this
just as soon as the frost is out of the
ground and the soil dry enough to dig
without turning to mud.
Because they are legumes, peas require
little nitrogen but appreciate both phos-
phate and potash. Good compost is best.
So is cow manure. Save the woodchuck
from your winter fires, and sprinkle it on the
soil to provide additional potash. If you
have none of the former materials, a light
application of 5-10-10 fertilizer applied a
week before planting will help.
Coat the seed with a fungicide and

just before sowing. This makes certain
that the colonies of bacteria, which help
gather in free nitrogen from the air, will
establish themselves in the plant's roots.
If you have grown legumes in the same
spot before, however, the beneficial bac-
teria will still be there in the soil.
Most garden books suggest sowing peas
one inch deep, three inches apart, in
single rows. I prefer broad-row sowing.
Last year, for instance, I scattered the
seed roughly six inches apart in all direc-
tions in beds between three and five feet
wide.

After scattering the seed, I pressed
them into the loose soil by placing a plank
on the bed and walking on it. Then I cov-
ered the seeds with about an inch of
shredded leaves. Compost would do just
as well. Being sturdy plants, the young
peas have no trouble pushing up through
the mulch.

Single-row plants need wire netting,
small branches, or similar support on
which the vines can climb. In broad-row
plantings the vines largely support them-
selves although I find it helps to provide
some support along the outside edges of
the bed.

In spring, there is usually a good deal of
moisture in the soil, but should spring
rains fall, give your peas regular water-
ings. Moisture is particularly important
when pods are beginning to form.

In brief
Soil: Sandy loam, rich in humus. Dig in
organic matter. Top dress with compost
and/or cow manure. Woodchuck sweetens
acid soil, and adds potash. Otherwise, work
in a light application of 5-10-10 fertilizer
one week before planting.

Planting: As soon as soil can be worked
sow seed, one inch deep, three inches
apart, in single rows. In broad-rows scat-
ter seed roughly six inches apart, press
into the soil, and cover with a one-inch
layer of mulch or compost.

Germination: 8 to 10 days; matures in 8
to 10 weeks.

Cultures: Keep down weeds and retain
soil moisture by mulching. Water in dry
spots, particularly when pods are form-
ing.

Harvesting: Pick as soon as the pods
feel full when lightly squeezed.

travel

Where to shop and what to buy in Moscow

Foreigners-only shop for furs, secondhand stores for antiques

By Jonathan Gray
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Buying gifts in Moscow can be fun... if you know where to look.

To a Westerner's eyes, this city of over 7 million people has far from an abundance of shops.

In some ways this makes shopping in Moscow easier. Since, for example, there's only one true "record store," there's no flipping through the telephone directory deciding which one to try.

On the other hand, hundreds of other people might have the same idea at the same time as you. And that explains why shopping in Moscow at times resembles riding the New York subway at rush hour.

By far the most convenient places for tourists to shop are the Beriozka shops or foreign currency stores.

Only foreigners can use them. Blinds are drawn so that Soviet passersby cannot see the bounteous (by Soviet standards) assortment of goods inside. Large signs in Russian announce that these stores are off limits to Soviet citizens.

Inside, the Soviets have gone to great lengths to create a Western-style shopping atmosphere. There are no lines. Most items are in stock most of the time. Sales clerks speak English and often take time to politely answer questions. Some even smile.

The only hitch to shopping in the Beriozka is that you must use only foreign currency. They accept anything but rubles.

Cut rate for foreigners

However, if you are willing to part with your dollars, you may choose from shelves of the best that the Soviet Union has to offer. Much of what tourists can buy here is never sold to the general Soviet public. And most of what is sold to the Russian consumer goes at cut-rate prices in the Beriozka.

Almost all large hotels for foreigners contain Beriozka shops of one sort or another. But the two largest and best stocked stores are located in the world's largest hotel, the Rossiya, off Red Square, and in a two-story building across

the street from the Novodevichy Monastery near the metro station Sportivnaya.

Here are some items the Beriozka offers which simply cannot be found anywhere else in the U.S.S.R. in such quantity or quality: art books; matryoshkas (the brightly colored wooden dolls which contain many smaller "baby" dolls); folk statuettes from Kirov Province; beautiful hand-painted enamel boxes depicting Russian fairytale scenes; jewelry and watches; fur hats for men and women (almost all of the Soviet Union's best furs are exported or sold in the Beriozka); caviar; musical instruments including accordions, and balalaikas.

Items sold elsewhere, but which are cheaper at the Beriozka, include high-quality women's shawls, Soviet chocolate — which sells for one-fourth the price it does in Soviet candy stores — and photographic equipment, radios, and tape-recorders which go for about half price.

The Beriozka offers a few non-Soviet items, too — inexpensive Japanese umbrellas, American made films, California-grown almonds (at three to four times the price paid back in the U.S.), and chewing gum.

Beriozka shopping is the easy way to get the best the U.S.S.R. has to offer — most of the time.

Getting into lines

But if you're looking for an adventure or one of those few items better purchased outside the Beriozka, you'll have to mix with the Soviets in their own stores, which amounts to playing a home team in its own stadium by rules you don't understand.

Here a different atmosphere awaits you. You become one of the crowd, and the crowds there tend to be more physical even while waiting in line. All communication is in Russian, of course, and you often have to go through the time-consuming process of (1) standing in a line to select an item, (2) standing in another line to pay for it, and (3) standing in a third line to pick it up.

Dom Knigi (House of Books) at 26 Prospekt Kalinina, sells much more than new and used books. It's also a fine place to pick up art prints, slides, maps, and political posters.

One of the city's many small used book-

FURS



By Stewart Dine

If this Canadian decides on the fur hat he must pay in foreign currency

stores, Antiquarius, always has a fine collection of 19th-century Russian and Western engravings, many for under 10 rubles a piece. It's located just around the corner from the Hotel Metropol on Prospekt Marksa.

Two stores specialize in gifts for children. Detsky Mir (Children's World) at 2 Prospekt Marksa, just across the square from the world headquarters of the KGB (the Soviet secret police), carries everything from games to school supplies.

Dom Igruski (House of Toys) at 8 Kuzovskiy is the place to go to buy plastic assemble-yourself models, dolls, or beachballs.

Second-hand store

Although many department stores have record sections, the best selection is found at Melodiya, a record store at 40 Prospekt Kalinina.

Finely worked Russian tea-glass holders can be purchased at some Beriozkas. But if you want the common drinking glasses which fit in-

side them, you must visit Dom Farina (of China) at 8/2 Ulitsa Kirova.

A used samovar, painting, or piece of chain can be found at a very special second-hand store near the metro station Okhotny. Every Thursday and Saturday morning a crowd of eager art collectors (mostly foreign diplomats) explodes through the store at 10 a.m. sharp to grab up the store's most acquisitions. At other times the selection is less, but it's still possible to buy a samovar for 50 to 75 rubles. Be sure to get the exit permit (available there upon request) to it before you leave.

Moscow's two large department stores have many departments but not necessarily everything the consumer needs. One is the massive multi-arcaded GUM on Red Square; the other is a more modern structure called at 2 Petrovka, behind the Bolshoi Theater.

A tourist will come away from a visit to one of these non-Beriozka stores with more than a purchase or two. He'll understand a little better what it's like to live in Moscow today.

Following the Orient Express tradition

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
The 93-year-old Orient Express, beloved of kings, queens, and millionaires, dramatized by Agatha Christie and Graham Greene, glided last October.

But an even more dramatic express, an Edinburgh-Calcutta Cruise Train, might be born tomorrow, and it should provide a luxury inside view of a dozen countries. Only 250 miles of line remain to be built to link Scotland to the Balkans and Turkey with the Far East.

The genuine Orient Express began its thrice-weekly runs from Paris on June 5, 1983. It was elegant to the last inch of its five cars — two of which had to be baggage cars, so voluminous were the trunks of its distinguished passengers. The run to Istanbul took 81 hours and 41 minutes, reduced to 80

hours after World War I, when the Munich-Vienna-Budapest leg was abandoned for one taking in the Simplon tunnel-Milan-Venice-Trieste.

Seven long-distance expresses, all high speed and luxurious in the less ostentatious modern style, still link Paris with the rest of the continent, one of them nostalgically bearing the name "Orient Express" but making only the 1,550 mile run to Budapest and Bucharest.

The other six fast expresses from Paris are the Nord-Express to Copenhagen (1,550 miles), the Sud-Express to Madrid and Lisbon (1,300 miles), the Simplon to Venice and Belgrade (1,250 miles), the Rome-Express (920 miles), the Arlberg to Zurich and Vienna (920 miles), and the fashionable Train Bleu, which makes the 700-mile run to Nice, Cannes, Monte Carlo, and the Italian frontier. These expresses all use the new semi-silent equipment and are capable of 125 miles an hour.

They all hold their own against the planes for a dozen reasons, even for distances of up to 1,500 miles. But what chance has the Edinburgh-Calcutta train, already dreamed of by Europe's myriad rail fans — over 7,000 miles to cover and four or five days and nights on the train, at least?

Physically, the Edinburgh-Calcutta will be possible as soon as the missing 250 miles between the present Iranian terminus at Kerman and the Pakistani system at Zahedan are covered. There are at present three train ferries in use on the run from Edinburgh to Kerman: the English Channel ferry to Dunkirk, which will be replaced by a tunnel if Napoleon's old dream is ever realized; the 20-minute ferry across the Bosporus, not worth replacing; and the too-long four-hour ferry across Lake Van, on the Turkish system, which may be eliminated by building the line around the lake.

From Calcutta the entire Far East could be opened up.

After all, the colossal touring industry of today began when Thomas Cook had the bright idea of hiring an entire train and selling all the seats for an excursion to wherever the people wanted to go. A Cook of the 1980s might make long-distance cruise trains a reality.

If he does, he will almost certainly begin with the Edinburgh-Calcutta Express.

TRAVEL AGENT DIRECTORY

Illinois
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education

TV switches pupils back to books

By David Sterritt

New York
Dorothy and her friends have just confronted the Wizard of Oz, and David Lutyens's eyes are glued to the small viewscreen.

"We can't complacently accept the idea that watching has replaced reading," he says, his voice loud enough to drown out the Wizard's booming tones. "Especially if we can use the same technology to get people back to books!"

Thus does Mr. Lutyens — a British-born scientist, editor, and teacher — attack one of the most pressing educational problems of our time. Citing CBS research findings, he lamonts statistics indicating that an average American spends 28.4 hours per week staring at television, with a mere .6 hours devoted to reading books.

His solution: to turn the media back on themselves, using the audiovisual arts to spur renewed interest in literature. His tool: a new schoolroom device called MovieStrips, which use the sights and sounds of motion-picture classics to catalyze discussion of original literary works and themes.

"There's no question about it," says the developer of MovieStrips, "the surest way to turn a book into a best seller is to make a movie out of it."

Mr. Lutyens's idea was to use this phenomenon in the classroom, at the service of respected works instead of momentary hits. Yet bringing movies into schools on a large scale presented problems.

"As a classroom device, the traditional 16mm. film is dying," he explains. "It costs too much for the average school budget in these hard-pressed years. And super-8 film isn't stan-

dardized enough," continues the man who once organized an extensive library of super-8mm. cartridge film loops with educational themes.

The best answer, Mr. Lutyens concluded, was the common 35mm. filmstrip — a series of connected frames (not unlike slides) that can be used with or without sound accompaniment, and can be suited to machines with automatic mechanisms for changing from one image to the next. He then plundered Hollywood's vast vaults of famous films, editing selected pictures down to 40 minutes or less of MovieStrip "freeze-frames." The original soundtrack, edited to the appropriate running time, comes on a cassette to complete the experience.

The result is not an ersatz movie like the butchered classics often found on late-night TV or short airplane flights. A MovieStrip is intended to suggest and summarize — not replace — the original. There are two kinds: StoryStrips that synopsise plots, and ThemeStrips designed to provoke discussion of the ideas behind the film. A "Days of Wine and Roses" ThemeStrip dramatizes the problems of alcoholism. A "Hud" ThemeStrip deals with relations between older and younger generations.

The most popular MovieStrip so far has been "Romeo and Juliet," scaled down from Franco Zeffirelli's well-received Paramount film with Olivia Hussey, Leonard Whiting, and Michael York. Mr. Lutyens edited this one himself, and hopes to handle all future Shakespeare efforts personally. For a school to rent an entire print of such a film would cost some \$250, he estimates — while a MovieStrip can be bought and owned permanently for \$50. Similarly, the cost of producing a MovieStrip print is 200 times less than that of a full 16mm. print (and a whopping 2,000 times less than that of a theatrical-size 35mm. print).

As a former science teacher, science reporter, British TV journalist, and science editor of Penguin Books, Mr. Lutyens has a good deal of respect for the mass media. Yet he hopes the thrust of MovieStrips will remain on the ideas and words that lie behind them. "After all," he smiles, "books make you work a little bit. In the end I'd like to turn all these machines off for a while!"

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French/German

Des fissures dans le parti gouvernemental de M. Smith

par Michael Holman
Écrit spécialement pour
The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Rhodésie
Le Premier ministre rhodésien, Ian Smith, se heurte à une rébellion à l'intérieur de son parti gouvernemental le *Rhodesian Front* (RF). [Le Front rhodésien] qui pourrait saper ses tentatives visant à arriver à un accord constitutionnel avec les leaders, des 6 200 000 Africains du pays.

La décision prise par 12 sur 50 membres RF du Parlement de voter contre un projet de loi qui autorise l'échange par toutes les races de terres arables réservées jusqu'à présent aux seuls blancs a abouti à une profonde scission du parti. Jusqu'à présent, le RF a présenté au monde extérieur un front homogène, remportant tous les 50 sièges blancs au cours des trois dernières élections générales.

Par suite de cette rébellion, le gouvernement a tout juste réussi à obtenir les 44 voix nécessaires dans la chambre qui compte 66 députés pour faire passer la loi le 4 mars, grâce au soutien de six députés noirs, dont trois sont des ministres substitués dans l'administration.

Beaucoup de choses étaient en jeu. Si la majorité des deux tiers n'avait pas été obtenue cela aurait bien pu conduire à des élections générales. Si la réforme avait été rejetée — son des-

sein était de démontrer la bonne foi du gouvernement — cela aurait représenté un sérieux recul pour les efforts faits par M. Smith pour arriver à un solide accord intérieur.

(Ce serait un accord négocié par M. Smith avec des noirs domiciliés en Rhodésie qu'il aurait lui-même choisis. Ceux-ci ne comprendraient pas des leaders nationalistes tels que Joshua Nkomo et Robert Mugabe, tous deux hors de Rhodésie, qui sont considérés comme trop radicaux par les blancs en raison de leurs attaches avec les guerilleros opérant contre le gouvernement de Smith.)

Mais la majorité insignifiante aussi bien que (ainsi que les noirs la considèrent) la nature inadéquate des réformes raciales incorporées dans la loi posent des problèmes au Premier ministre dans les semaines à venir.

S'il est sérieux en ce qui concerne sa déclaration répétée qu'il a accepté le gouvernement de la majorité, son parti devra accepter des changements bien plus fondamentaux dans la structure du gouvernement — telle qu'une large extension de la franchise qui à l'heure actuelle ne permet qu'à quelques milliers de noirs de voter. Cette extension régulerait également une approbation des deux tiers de la chambre.

M. Smith peut difficilement être tranquille en sachant qu'il n'a pas de majorité parlementaire sur laquelle s'appuyer. Il se peut qu'il soit obligé

de faire face aux 12 rebelles à un moment quelconque.

Une élection générale est le seul moyen de les déloger, et il y a de bonnes raisons pour dire qu'il vaudrait mieux que ce soit plus tôt que plus tard.

Déjà la lutte a commencé entre les 12 dissidents et les 38 loyalistes pour l'obtention du contrôle de l'organisation du parti, dans lequel plusieurs hauts fonctionnaires sont censés partager les points de vue des dissidents.

Plus M. Smith retarde les mesures à prendre contre eux, plus les rebelles ont de temps pour prendre la direction du RF soit pour créer un nouveau parti dont la politique serait d'établir des assemblées territoriales blanches et noires séparées. Ces assemblées partageraient la responsabilité pour la défense, les finances et les affaires étrangères mais contrôlèrent leurs propres régions.

Entre-temps, les nationalistes africains ne sont nullement impressionnés par les lois tendant à atténuer les différences raciales et ne sont pas susceptibles d'entamer des négociations avec M. Smith en dehors de la conférence ajournée de Genève.

Les réformes n'affectent pas seulement la terre arable, mais permettent aussi aux noirs d'acheter des propriétés dans les quartiers centraux des affaires, elles abrogent les limitations au sujet de l'inscription d'enfants de couleur

dans les écoles privées, elles permettent que les noirs soient soignés dans des hôpitaux privés, et amoindrissent les perspectives d'emploi dans les services gouvernementaux. Mais les nationalistes prétendent qu'elles sont trop insignifiantes et qu'elles arrivent trop tard.

Ils font aussi ressortir que les noirs et les hôpitaux gouvernementaux meurent soumis à la discrimination raciale, de même que les faubourgs blancs résidentiels.

De plus il y a une sérieuse faille de la loi qui met sur le tapis le changement majeur dans la propriété des terres. L'achat par les noirs de terre arable ayant appartenu aux blancs ne comporte pas le droit de vote pour l'élection des conseillers ruraux, plus que celui de faire partie de conseils ruraux, dans ce qui sera encore appelé le «territoire européen».

Cela, déclarent les nationalistes, illustre la répugnance continue du gouvernement à accepter des modifications radicales au système existant.

Néanmoins, l'adoption de la loi pourrait donner une certaine crédibilité aux promesses de M. Smith au gouvernement de la majorité et seulement s'il se débarrasse du venant de l'intérieur de son parti et utilise son énorme influence auprès des Rhodésiens blancs pour les persuader d'accepter de plus amples changements dans les mois à venir.

Risse in Ian Smith' Regierungspartei

[Dieser Artikel erschien in englischer Sprache in der Ausgabe vom 14. März, Seite 10.]

Von Michael Holman
Sonderbericht für den
Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Rhodésien
Rhodésiens Ministerpräsident Ian Smith stößt auf Widerstand in seiner Regierungspartei, der Rhodesian Front (RF), was seine Versuche vereiteln könnte, mit Führern der 6,2 Millionen Schwarzen im Lande zu einem Übereinkommen auf parlamentarischen Wege zu gelangen.

Die Tatsache, daß sich von den 50 Abgeordneten, die der RF angehören, 12 entschlossen, gegen einen Gesetzentwurf zu stimmen, die landwirtschaftlich nutzbaren Gebiete, die bisher nur für Weiße bestimmt waren, allen Rassen zugänglich zu machen, hat zu einem ersten Bruch in der Partei geführt. Bis jetzt hat sich die RF der Außenwelt als eine vereinte Front gezeigt und bei den letzten drei allgemeinen Wahlen alle 50 weißen Sitze gewonnen.

Das Ergebnis der Auflehnung war, daß die Regierung nur knapp die erforderlichen 44 Stimmen in dem Haus mit 66 Sitzen erhielt, um am 4. März das Gesetz zu verabschieden — dank der Unterstützung von sechs schwarzen Parlamentariern, von denen drei als stellvertretende Minister der Regierung angehören.

Viel stand auf dem Spiel. Wenn die Zweidrittelmehrheit nicht erreicht worden wäre, hätte dies sehr wohl zu einer allgemeinen Wahl führen können. Eine Ablehnung der Reform, die ein Beweis der Aufrichtigkeit der Regierung sein sollte, hätte Smith' Bemühungen, zu einem sogenannten „inneren Übereinkommen“ zu gelangen, schwer geschädigt.

(Dies wäre ein Übereinkommen, das Smith mit von ihm selbst ausgewählten Schwarzen in Rhodésien ausarbeiten würde. Die nationalistischen Führer wie Joshua Nkomo und Robert Mugabe, die sich beide außerhalb Rhodésiens befinden und von den Weißen für zu radikal gehalten werden, weil sie mit den Guerillas Verbindung haben, die gegen die Regierung Smith vorgehen, würden nicht dazu zählen.)

Aber die knappe Mehrheit und die in den Augen der Schwarzen unzureichenden Rassenreformen, die in das Gesetz aufgenommen sind, werden in den kommenden Wochen dem Ministerpräsidenten Schwierigkeiten bereiten. Wenn er seine mehrfache Erklärung ernst meint, daß er die Herrschaft der Mehrheit akzeptiert habe, muß seine Partei weit fundamentalere Änderungen

in der Struktur der Regierung akzeptieren, wie z.B. eine umfangreiche Ausdehnung des Wahlrechts, das gegenwärtig nur einige tausend Schwarze besitzen. Diese Ausdehnung würde ebenfalls eine Zweidrittelmehrheit im Parlament erfordern.

Smith kann kaum wohl zumute sein bei dem Gedanken, daß er keine parlamentarische Mehrheit besitzt, die ihm Spielraum gibt. Irgendwann einmal wird er sich mit den zwölf Rebellen auseinandersetzen müssen.

Nur durch eine allgemeine Wahl könnten diese ihres Amtes enthoben werden, und aus guten Gründen könnte man den Standpunkt vertreten, daß sie eher bald als später stattfinden sollte. Die zwölf Dissidenten und die 38 treuen Anhänger haben bereits mit dem Kampf um die Herrschaft über die Partei begonnen, in der, wie allgemein bekannt ist, mehrere der langjährigen Mitglieder die Ansicht der Dissidenten teilen.

Je länger Smith zögert, etwas gegen sie zu unternehmen, desto mehr Zeit gewinnen die Rebellen, entweder die RF zu reifen oder eine neue Partei zu gründen, deren Ziel darin bestünde, nach schwarzen und weißen Gebieten getrennte gesetzgebende Körperschaften einzurichten. Diese würden gemeinsam die Verantwortung für die Verteidigung, die Finanzwirtschaft und die außenpolitischen Angelegenheiten tragen, aber über ihre eigenen Gebiete bestimmen.

Inzwischen sind die afrikanischen Nationalisten weiterhin wenig bestärkt von einer Lockerung der Rassengesetze, und sie werden wohl kaum außerhalb der vertragten Konferenz in Genf Verhandlungen mit Smith aufnehmen.

Die Reformen beziehen sich nicht nur auf die landwirtschaftlich nutzbaren Gebiete, sondern sie berechnen auch die Schwarzen dazu, in zentralen Geschäftsbezirken Grundbesitz zu erwerben, sie haben die Beschränkung auf, daß an Privatschulen nur Weiße zugelassen werden dürfen, gestatten die Behandlung von Schwarzen in Privatkrankenhäusern und verbessern die Arbeitsmöglichkeiten im Staatsdienst. Doch die Nationalisten behaupten, daß diese Reformen nicht ausreichen und zu spät kämen.

Sie weisen auch darauf hin, daß in staatlichen Schulen und Krankenhäusern, ebenso wie in weißen Wohnvierteln, weiterhin Rassentrennung herrsche.

Außerdem weist das Gesetz, das eine wesentliche Änderung in dem Besitz von Grund und Boden einführt, einen gravierenden Mangel auf. Wenn ein Schwarzer „weißes“ Ackerland kauft, erhält er damit nicht das Recht, in Gegenden, die weiterhin als das „europäische Gebiet“ bezeichnet werden, den Gemeinderat zu wählen oder in ihn hineingewählt zu werden.

Dies, so meinen die Nationalisten, zeige, daß die Regierung noch immer

nicht bereit sei, radikale Abweichungen von dem bestehenden System zu akzeptieren.

Trotz allem könnte der Erlaß des Gesetzes Smith' Versprechen in Bezug auf die Herrschaft der Mehrheit glaubwürdiger machen, aber nur dann, wenn sich von den Herausforderungen in den Reihen seiner Partei frei macht und sich seines enormen Einflusses bei den weißen Rhodésien bedient, um sie zu überzeugen, in den kommenden Monaten weitere Änderungen zu akzeptieren.

Arab-African alms conference



[A la conférence arabo-africaine, l'Afrique noire a reçu un vœu d'un milliard de dollars.]
[Auf der arabisch-afrikanischen Konferenz wurden den schwarzen Afrikanern arabischen Ländern eine Milliarde Dollar zugesagt.]

French/German

Pourquoi fumer ?

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

On peut certainement être d'accord sur ceci : fumer ou ne pas fumer est une question individuelle à condition que cette décision ne fasse pas de mal à autrui. Condamner quelqu'un d'une façon générale parce qu'il fume, c'est évidemment naïf; quiconque en juge aussi sévèrement ferait probablement mieux d'examiner ses propres péchés moins évidents. Christ Jésus a dit : « Ne jugez point, afin que vous ne soyez point jugés. Car on vous jugera du jugement dont vous jugez. »

Quoi qu'il en soit, celui qui fume se doit et doit à ceux avec qui il vit de considérer sérieusement le pour et le contre de la question, se doit de s'assurer que ce qu'il fait reflète une estimation intelligente de la question et non pas simplement la force de l'habitude.

La Science Chrétienne s'élève — c'est chose bien connue — contre l'habitude de fumer. Elle ne condamne pas la personne qui fume, mais uniquement l'habitude qui lui fait beaucoup plus de mal que de bien. Le Scientiste Chrétien ne s'abstient pas de fumer simplement parce que sa religion l'interdit, mais parce qu'elle l'convainc qu'il existe des choses beaucoup plus profitables et agréables à faire; elle l'a convaincu que s'appuyer sur autre chose que Dieu, c'est accepter la suggestion qu'il ne constitue pas le seul pouvoir, la seule source du bien. Fumer nous prive, et empêche parfois les autres, de se libérer de l'esclavage matériel, l'appui sur la matière.

Avec la plus tendre compassion, Jésus a dit : « Ne craignez point, petit troupeau; car votre Père a trouvé bon de vous donner le royaume. » Et Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Entièrement séparée de ce rêve mortel, de cette illusion et tromperie des sens, la Science Chrétienne vient révéler l'homme en tant qu'image de Dieu. Son idée, coexistent avec Lui — Dieu donnant tout et l'homme ayant tout ce que Dieu donne. »

Dieu nous donne le bien susceptible de nous satisfaire, de nous donner la paix,

Est-il difficile de s'arrêter de fumer ? Peut-être semble-t-il en être ainsi pour certains. Et pourtant dans d'innombrables cas, ceux qui ont appris, grâce à la Science Chrétienne, à connaître une mesure de la vraie nature de l'homme — leur vraie nature — en tant que ressemblance spirituelle de Dieu — se sont rendu compte qu'ils avaient tout simplement perdu le goût du tabac. Mais en tout cas, même si la lutte est ardue, il n'y a rien de plus valable qu'un effort soutenu et continu en vue de rejeter une habitude qui ne se conforme point à ce que notre « Père a trouvé bon », habitude qui ne serait rien moins qu'une séparation d'avec notre sens du véritable être spirituel, qui est l'expression parfaite de Dieu.

Matthieu 7:1, 2; Luc 12:32; 'The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous, p. 5.
'Christian Science' (Nouvelles sciences)

La traduction française de l'article « Pourquoi ne pas fumer ? » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte original en anglais dans la Science Chrétienne, ou le commandier à Frances C. Cannon, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, adresse à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Warum rauchen?

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Sicherlich sind wir uns alle darin einig, daß es jedem freisteht, zu entscheiden, ob er rauchen sollte oder nicht, solange andere durch seine Entscheidung nicht Schaden leiden. Jemanden generell zu verurteilen, weil er raucht, ist natürlich naiv; wer so hart verurteilt, sollte sich wahrscheinlich seine eigenen, weniger sichtbaren Sünden vor Augen halten. Christus Jesus sagte: „Richtet nicht, auf daß ihr nicht gerichtet werdet. Denn mit welcherlei Gericht ihr richtet, werdet ihr gerichtet werden.“

Der Raucher ist es jedoch sich selbst und anderen, mit denen er in Berührung kommt, schuldig, ernsthaft die Vor- und Nachteile der Situation zu erwägen, um sicher zu sein, daß das, was er tut, wohlüberdacht ist und nicht lediglich die Macht der Gewohnheit.

Es ist allgemein bekannt, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft — dem Raucher ablenkend gegenübersteht. Sie verurteilt jedoch nicht die Person, die raucht, sondern nur die Gewohnheit, die dem Raucher mehr Schaden als Gutes bringt. Der Christliche Wissenschaftler enthält sich des Rauchens nicht einfach deshalb, weil seine Religion es verbietet, sondern weil seine Religion ihn überzeugt hat, daß es nützlichere und angenehmere Dinge zu tun gibt — und daß wir, wenn wir uns von irgend etwas anderem als von Gott abhängig machen, die Suggestion akzeptieren, Er sei nicht die einzige Macht, die einzige Quelle des Guten. Das Rauchen läßt uns und manchmal auch andere nicht von materieller Knechtschaft — von der Abhängigkeit von der Materie — frei werden.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft folgt den Lehren der Bibel, daß der Mensch das

Ebenbild Gottes ist, daß er ein geistiges Wesen ist, das die Natur Gottes widerspiegelt, wie es im ersten Kapitel des ersten Buches Moses klar dargelegt und in Jesu Leben und Heilungswerken voll und ganz demonstriert worden ist.

Mit überaus zärtlichem Erbarmen sagte Jesus: „Fürchtet euch nicht, du kleine Herde! Denn es ist eures Vaters Wohlgefallen, auch das Reich zu geben.“ Und Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckte und gründete, schreibt: „Gänzlich getrennt von diesem sterblichen Traum, dieser Täuschung und Verblendung des Sinnes, kommt die Christliche Wissenschaft, um den Menschen als Gottes Ebenbild zu offenbaren, als Seine Idee, mit Ihm zugleich bestehend — Gott, der alles gibt, und der Mensch, der alles hat, was Gott gibt.“

Gott gibt uns das Gute, das uns befreit.

gen, Frieden bringen, unseren Begriff von Wohlergehen unablässig erweitern kann. Dieses Gute steht uns uneingeschränkt zur Verfügung. Nichts Materielles braucht hinzugefügt zu werden, und wir brauchen auch nicht auf die Erlaubnis der Materie zu warten. Ist Tabak in diesem Guten einbezogen? Ist irgend etwas aus dem Bereich der Materie einbezogen? Wir leugnen nicht und können nicht leugnen, daß der menschliche Körper seiner Nahrung bedarf, um am Leben zu bleiben. Jedem könnte daher fragen: Warum dann nicht auch Tabak neben der Nahrung? Tabak sei nicht materieller als ein Stück Brot, könnte man sagen.

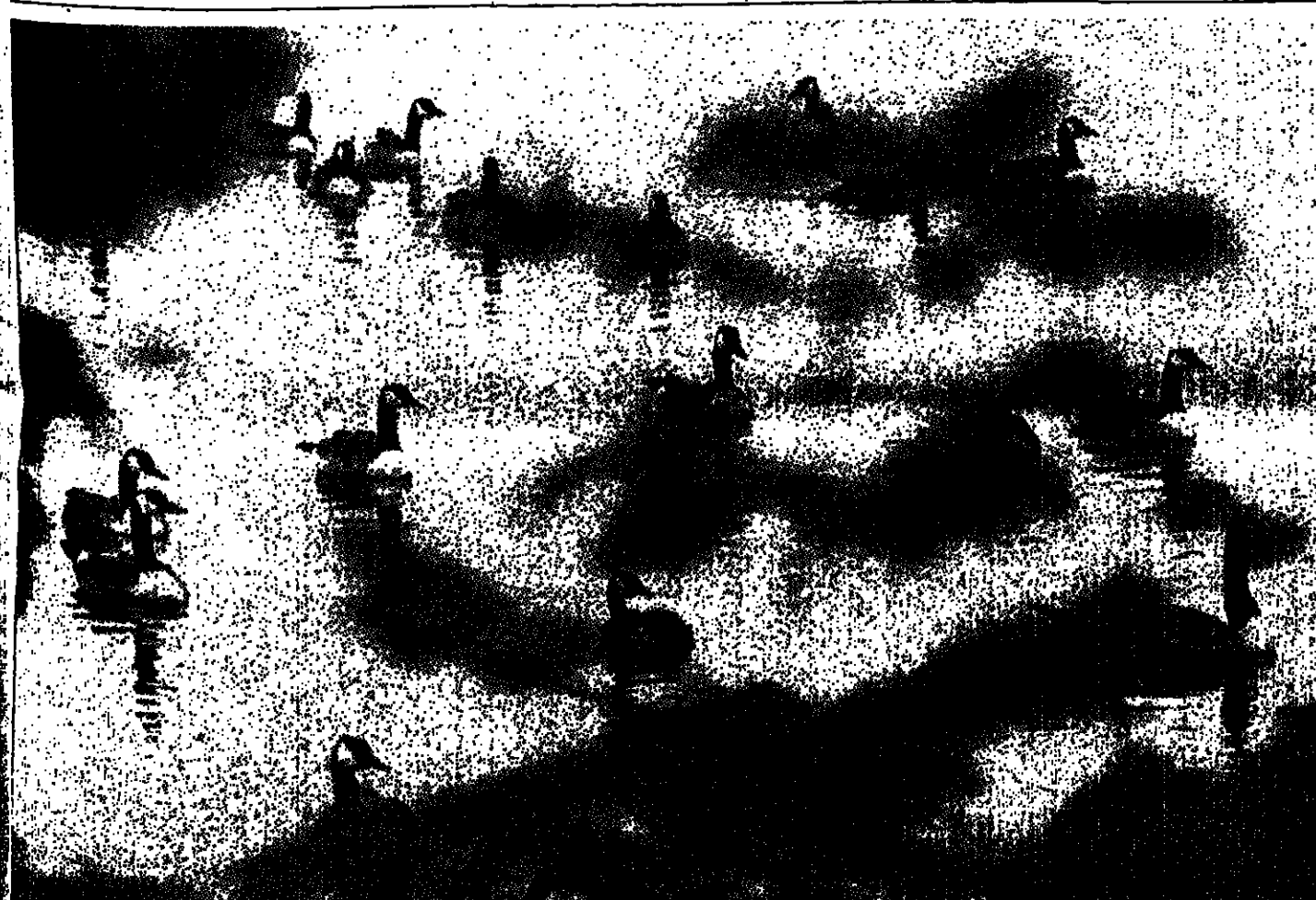
Gott ist göttlicher Geist, und was Er uns gibt, ist ganz und gar geistig. Es ist völlig ausgeschlossen, daß Gott uns Materie in irgendeiner Form gibt. Wir bedürfen einzig und allein des geistig Guten und der Ideen, die uns helfen, den Anforderungen unserer gegenwärtigen Erfahrung gerecht zu werden. Es verlangt uns auf dieser menschlichen Ebene nie nach etwas, was dem Körper schadet, was unsere Leistungsfähigkeit herabsetzt und uns daran hindert, klar zu denken. Es besteht offensichtlich kein Bedürfnis nach Tabak. Menschlich gesehen, schließen wir uns aus dem Bereich aus, in dem Gott gibt und der Mensch empfängt, wenn wir weiterhin materiellem Verlangen nachgeben.

Ist es schwer, das Rauchen aufzugeben? Manchen scheint es schwerzufallen. (Und doch haben in unzähligen Fällen diejenigen, die durch die Christliche Wissenschaft etwas von der wahren Natur des Menschen — von ihrer wahren Natur — als das geistige Ebenbild Gottes gelernt haben, festgestellt, daß sie einfach das Verlangen nach Tabak verloren haben. Aber auch dann, wenn der Kampf schwer ist, kann nichts lohnender sein als das konsequente und beharrliche Bemühen, eine Gewohnheit abzulegen, die nicht des „Vaters Wohlgefallen“ widerspiegelt und die unser Verständnis vom wirklichen, geistigen Sein als Gottes vollkommener Ausdruck trübt.

Matthäus 7:1, 2; Lukas 12:32; 'Die Erste Kirche Christi, Wissenschaftler, und Verschiedene, S. 5.
'Christian Science' (Neue Wissenschaft)

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Artikels « Warum nicht rauchen? » von Mary Baker Eddy, existiert mit dem Text in der Christlichen Wissenschaft, oder schreiben Sie an Frances C. Cannon, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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Walden Pond, Concord, Massachusetts
Canada goes in a pond parade



'Launching the Boat': Watercolor by Thomas Hart Benton (1889-1975)

Is what we see, what we know?

If you know the work of Thomas Hart Benton, this small picture will look uncharacteristic. The idea we form of an artist's style, from whatever work we happen to see, bears on each new experience of his work. For the differences that develop from one work to the next may be somewhat analogous in their demand on our attention to the tensions and resolutions among the elements of an individual picture. To look at an artist's output with an eye to defining his style is to treat all the work you see as if it were the product of a long-sustained effort. When an artist we think we've figured out does something that looks really uncharacteristic, it is almost like a transgression, and we can appreciate the famous parallel drawn by Spinoza of style to character. The moral force of style derives from the fact that the way we form an idea of style resembles the way we form an idea of someone's character. Thus an artist's awareness of his own style can become a factor in his shaping of our responses in individual works, though not always a conscious factor.

If you saw only Benton's paintings that depict small-town American realities in terms that seem larger than life, you might never infer that Benton had had European training. In fact, like most art students of his time who could manage it, Benton studied in Paris between 1898 and 1911. The ultimate effect of this study on Benton was to send him back to America in search of a style and subject more appropriate to his background than the carefully stylized liberties of the Parisian

Avant-Garde. Benton had already made the decisive change by the time he finished his small watercolor, "Launching the Boat." Yet what is so striking about this picture is its European look.

It seems to be done with such an evident interest in abstract composition. It looks more reminiscent of Fauvism, with its high contrasts, or even of the work of Emil Nolde or some other German Expressionist, than of what we would expect from Thomas Hart

Benton. Yet its subject matter might be as American, European, or even biblical and symbolic. The image is generalized enough to represent any launching into action. The forward movement of all the figures, and especially the almost coiled tightness of the figures at the stern, lend weight to the idea of launching. It would be an unlikely picture if the figures did not also look as if they were struggling.

As a watercolor, Benton's picture is distinguished by its use of the white of the paper to get the effect of light falling on physical forms. In a manner quite different from oil painting, he uses color here to suggest the whiteness of the paper. The whiteness with which most of the color is applied only adds to the energy of the image. Considered in these terms, this work is not foreign to Benton's desire after all, for the energy it evokes through the human form reappears in different incarnations throughout his art.

A make-believe for March

Mauve sky, the willows rustling from the rains
Of endless February. What a state
To find a silly willow in its chains
Of leafless untidy in the late
And mournful afternoon. These are the days,
Slate-colored, when the hungry spirit, lean
With longing, seeks the sudden crocus, plays
A game of April in a world of green!

Maureen Cannon

Back to Bach

I still recall distinctly the occasion when the deputy school organist got a gumboot stuck between two pedals to the detriment of the penultimate note of "Praise My Soul the King of Heaven." But there are worse accidents than playing the organ in gumboots (or it might have been galoshes) and that is as far as I will go in criticizing a man to whom I came to owe a great debt. He let me, who did not even learn the piano, steal up alone into the organ loft at the end of my last term at school, and spend two or three precious hours high above the darkened chapel in a tremulous ecstasy of sharps and naturals, *voix célestes* and *bombardiers*, *plombs*, couplers and balanced swell pedals.

I sat enraptured by the magic of suddenly finding at my disposal that vast palette of sound, endlessly experimenting, the long chapel stretched out dimly behind me. It was a substantial and beautiful organ. I remember the cedar-scented half-lit journey up a succession of ladders around ranks of pipes of all shapes and sizes, from 2 inches to 32 feet, and squeezing between the electronic jungle behind the console on one side and the trombone department on the other, to be finally extruded into the eyrie of the organ loft. I recall also a fiendish device called a crescendo pedal that no decent organist would touch. By cranking the right knee up under the chin, and bearing down decisively, you progressively brought in every stop on the organ in an arbitrary sequence, to the accompaniment of little green lights spreading from left to right. Touches like this elevated the whole experience onto a level in my youthful mind with driving a 3½-liter Bentley.

I doubt if I actually played any music, or did other than mess around, but something bit deep into my nascent musical appreciation that has remained ever since.

Though I have never, alas, taken the opportunity for systematic self-improvement, a love of the organ as such has gradually evolved from a preoccupation with the means to a proper regard for the ends. Now that the more physical appeal has receded and the more complex is under control, I can ask myself dispassionately what the attraction of the instrument is. The limitations are obvious; it is not something to bend to one's will, being unresponsive, for instance, to the violence with which the keys are struck. Expressiveness is strictly mechanically induced, at the opposite pole from the violin or piano.

This disinclination to respond to emotion puts organs in somewhat the same class as cats, and makes all the greater demands on the organist for rhythm, phrasing and taste. Particularly taste. No instrument is worse played. No other branch of the musical profession can exhibit anything to compare with the crematorium organist. No repertoire is more laced with nonstarters, from dim arrangements of "Tune You Have Loved," to "One Hundred Original Short Voluntaries for the Village Organist."

And there are other reasons for resisting the organ; its ecclesiastical connotations, the muddy diapason tone that characterizes too many church organs built before 1950, and

the consequent lack of textural clarity and tonal bite, the tradition of orchestral imitation that has produced so many wan pseudo-flutes, clarinets and violas. The baroque splendors of German organ tone, the bright mutations and heady reeds of French, have passed us by until relatively recently. The heart of the matter is that on your average church organ you cannot adequately play Bach. The justification of the organ as a musical instrument, as opposed to a crooner of soothing sounds before services, a beller of hymns during, and a drawner (quite properly) of conversations or filler of empty spaces afterward, is the organ music of J. S. B., the matrix on which the limitations are transformed into towering virtues. With a few, a very few, exceptions, great organ music begins and ends there, and of Bach's own output there is no greater part. It is massive in extent, and much is far beyond the competence of any but the finest players, who invariably take it too fast. And it is all but unknown.

While technically most of this music is outside my world, it has become essential to me; the exuberance and grandeur of the toccatas and fantasias, the living, working polyphony of the fugues, the joy, reverence and piety of the chorale preludes. It embodies Bach's humble faith, at once granitic and translucent, his Miltonic vision of divinity at the core of life, the ideal of religion in art without a vestige of the cloying piety and empty virtuosity that came to disfigure so much of the genre in the following century.

I have few ambitions, but one is that I may have the leisure at some time for sufficient methodical practice to be able to play adequately the Prelude and Fugue in B minor. It is about the last thing that Bach wrote, and is technically not as demanding as some. I think it moves me more deeply than any other music, and never stales, the ultimate statement of order and strength and luminosity in music. It is tempting to look for symbolism in Bach, and sometimes impossible not to, and I cannot resist the image of Jacob's ladder in the last page of the fugue, where the calm, measured tread of the theme threads its way from the lowest reaches of the pedal board to soar up to visionary heights in the blaze of the final bars. Such feats of comprehension as this fugue give wings to thought and to feeling that measurably enlarge our being.

It is a mystery that passes reason that its composer lived the life of an obscure working musician, unrecognized except as a virtuoso organist and the father of 20 children, regarded as hopelessly out of touch with the trends of his time, a kind of sport springing from the ancient roots of a tree that had seen its day. It has taken the 20th century to recognize the agelessness of Bach, while other composers remain firmly anchored in their period. It is apt that his creative life should have revolved around the organ, the oldest and most versatile of all contemporary Western instruments, and that Bach should have committed to it his richest and most intimate art, and the full resources of his profound genius.

Richard Robinson

Two rivers

The river is itself
a dual composition:
one must for the close —
the waters, floaters,
the fishers, rock throwers;

another for the far —
sky watchers, musers
from the knob or bluff,
this music ponderous,
contemplative, and grand.

Paul O. Williams

The Monitor's religious article

Why smoke?

One can certainly agree that the matter of smoking or not smoking is for each one to decide individually, so long as others are not harmed by the decision. A blanket condemnation of a person because he smokes is, of course, naïve: the one who judges so harshly probably should be looking to his own less obvious sins. Christ Jesus said, "Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged."

However, the one who smokes owes it to himself and to the others whose lives he touches to consider seriously the pros and cons of the situation — to be sure that what he is doing reflects an intelligent consideration of the issues involved and not merely the force of habit.

It is quite well known that Christian Science opposes smoking. It does not condemn the person who smokes, only the habit that yields much more harm for him than good. The Christian Scientist does not abstain merely because his religion forbids it, but because his religion has convinced him that there are other more profitable and enjoyable things to do — and that dependence on anything but God is acceptance of the suggestion that He is not the only power, the only source of good. Smoking deprives oneself, and sometimes others, of the freedom from material bondage — dependence on matter.

Christian Science follows the biblical teaching — made plain in the first chapter of Genesis and thoroughly demonstrated in the life and healing works of Jesus — that man is the image of God, that he is a spiritual entity who reflects the nature of God.

Jesus said, with the most tender compassion, "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." And Mary Baker Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, writes, "Wholly apart from this mortal dream, this illusion and delusion of sense, Christian Science comes to reveal man as God's image, His idea, coexistent with Him — God giving all and man having all that God gives."

God gives us the good that is able to satisfy, to bring us peace, to ceaselessly enlarge our sense of well-being. We have that good at hand, without restriction, without waiting for the addition or permission of matter. Is tobacco included? Is anything in the realm of matter included? We do not and cannot deny that the human body needs its food in order to survive. So someone may ask, Why not tobacco along with the food? Tobacco is no more material than a piece of bread, one can say.

God is divine Spirit, and His gift to us is entirely spiritual. God has no capacity to give us matter in any form. The human need is only for spiritual good and for the ideas that help us meet the requirements of our present experience. The human need is never for what harms our bodies, for what depresses our capacities and clarity of thought. There is, obviously, no need for tobacco. Humanly,

we place ourselves outside the realm of God's giving and man's receiving when we continue to respond to material cravings.

Is it difficult to stop smoking? For some it seems to be. Yet in countless instances those who have learned through Christian Science something of man's true nature — their true nature — as the spiritual likeness of God — have found that they have simply lost the taste for tobacco. But in any case, even if the struggle is difficult, nothing could be more worthwhile than the consistent and persistent effort to reject a habit that does not reflect our "Father's good pleasure," that, if anything, separates us from our sense of real, spiritual being as God's perfect expression.

*Matthew 7:1, 2; **Luke 12:32, {The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 5.

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The Latin teacher

It is just as Caesar wrote, she said,
Here is the river that flows
So slowly you cannot tell
Up from downstream.
And so she was, as Caesar is.
Though in another, ancient's words
She said you cannot ever
Go down to the same river
Twice, yet here was one.
As Caesar was one, as she is.
James Paul

OPINION AND...

Moscow's link to Irish troubles

By John Biggs-Davison

The troubles in Northern Ireland may seem to have little relevance to the defense of Europe. Yet it should be more generally recognized that the Soviet Union is exploiting the Irish problem to undermine the northern flank of NATO.

The close links with Moscow of the Irish Republican Army and its official Sinn Féin political front are well known. The IRA Sinn Féin reaffirmed its Marxist basis in 1972. The president of official Sinn Féin, Tomás Mac Giolla, has called for a revolutionary Roman Catholic-Protestant workers' front to destroy the present social order throughout the island of Ireland. Last autumn he was received at the Houses of Parliament at Westminster by a handful of left-wing Labour MPs sympathetic to the "Troops Out Movement," whose name explains its subversive function, and to the British Peace Committee. The latter is affiliated to the World Peace Council, one of the fronts enjoying the blessing of Moscow.

The IRA "provisionals," meanwhile, who split off from the official IRA in 1970 and are more "green" than "red" nonetheless have been subjected to Trotskyist and other left attitudes and propaganda to anti-clericalism.

Their newspaper Republican News, published in Belfast, has less nowadays to say about the "national struggle" and the "soldiers of Ireland" and more about the revolutionary conflict motivated by social, economic, and class issues.

The "officials" have convened international meetings of insurrectionaries in Dublin and Belfast. The IRA has had links with Arab terrorist groups, including the Black September. Provos have been trained by Palestinians. Libya is a source of arms and money. In July, 1973, there were IRA representatives at a meeting in Tripoli, Libya, of terrorist organizations, which included the German Baader-Meinhof, the Japanese United Revolutionary Army, the Liberation Front of Iran, the Turkish People's Liberation Army, and the Uruguayan Tupamaros. It was reported that Palestinians and Irish had agreed on joint military operations on British territory against Zionist operations.

In France and Spain, the IRA has its contacts with Breton and Basque separatists and the Portuguese Left.

The Irish-American connection also, alas, persists. Irish elements in the United States have been most generous paymasters and armors to revolutionaries for more than half a

century. The U.S. authorities have taken action against gun-runners, and ministers of the Irish Republic have done much to inform Irish-American and other "anticolonialists" in the U.S. of the modern purposes of the terrorism directed against constitutional democracy throughout Ireland by factions that fall miserably at elections whether in Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland.

The Republic and the United Kingdom face a common enemy and there is growing cooperation between the security forces, and notably the police, on the two sides of the Irish border. The terrorists' aim of a European "Cuba" across the western approaches to Britain is repugnant to Catholic Ireland. It is a clear threat to NATO and to the European Community to which the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic both belong.

If the revolutionaries were to be successful in Ireland, they could deny the West port access, over-flying rights and an effective early warning system.

Northern Ireland offers Britain some scope for dispersal in the event of nuclear exchange. In a war at sea lasting longer than 90 days, the airfields and harbors of Northern Ireland would be essential for the protection of North

Atlantic convoys.

The separation of the province from Great Britain would thus introduce an area of instability and danger into the defenses of Western Europe and the western approaches to the Atlantic might become even more of a magnet for subversives of every hue. It could not be contained from the Republic or from Great Britain. There would be a widening threat of "intensity" conflict, backed by the resources of an alien hostile power: the Soviet bloc.

The restoration of law and order in Ireland and British fidelity to the Union, which is the democratic will of the people of Northern Ireland, including many Roman Catholics, are thus vital factors in NATO security.

Ulster is not Aden or Cyprus or Palestine. It is not a colonial territory; it is part of the United Kingdom. The proposition that it should hold no part or port in the island of Ireland would find full assent in the Soviet bloc, and among the Soviet camp followers would be the thesis that Britain need hold no part of Britain!

Mr. Biggs-Davison, a member of Parliament, is the Conservative Party spokesman on Northern Ireland.

Soap is a lot more than suds

Melvin Maddocks

The folks at Consumer Reports have closeted themselves in the old lab-lavatory with a lot of water and a lot of lather and come up with this conclusion for a waiting world. Soap is still pretty much soap.

We don't want to fly into the face of doubly confirmed scientific data with our flappy little bachelor-of-arts degree. But we would like to suggest that economy in the matter of soap can be overdone. The Consumer Reports testers announce rather too triumphantly that soap varies in price between four cents and \$1.25 an ounce without showing much difference in cleaning efficiency. The point is, if you pay, say, 25 cents for a cake of inexpensive soap and \$7.50 for the most expensive soap available, and you get, say, 25 soapsings from each, you're talking about a savings of only 29 cents a day.

The hot water you use is going to cost more than that. Why is it that the more astronomical prices get, the more we pinch pennies rather than dollars? The people who spend \$7,000 remodeling their bathroom will drive to the store for their \$10,000 car and buy four-cents-per-ounce soap to use in their new pseudo-Louis XVI wash-bowl.

Soap, we maintain, is more than a cleansing agent. It is an illusion — and a bargain as illusions go these days.

Furthermore, the illusion lies in just those elements that go beyond its cleansing effect. Namely, scent, color, shape, milled edges, the promise of secret ingredients — even the name.

And there's no use blaming all this on Madison Avenue. As a romantic object, soap dates way back. When Pompeii was excavated, a soap factory was discovered with cakes that still preserved their perfumes.

But the Romans were imitators with soap, as they were with almost everything else. The Romans first ran across soap in the hands of the Gauls — those fathers of the fathers of romantic soap, the French. The first explicit literary reference to soap occurs in Pliny, who describes the Gauls applying soap to "give a brightness to the hair."

Perfumes were popular before soap. Babylonian history records a political rebel who was punished mercilessly by being given a bath twice a day.

To combine scent with soap — no matter what Consumer Reports says — was an act of ingenuity and imagination. By the middle of the 19th century all serious

soap-makers (and soap-users) knew what they were into: art. "The Art of Soap-Making" Alexander Watt called his classic text, which ran through four editions by 1890.

No fringe taste is too far out for Watt. He caters to the connoisseurs of vanilla soap, honey soap, mint soap, even lettuce soap.

In 1865 Watt anticipated deodorant soap, taking out a patent for what he called "Sanitary Soap." But here romance flies out the bathroom window. As if recognizing his tactical mistake, Watt hastily returns to ambergris soap, jasmine soap, lavender soap, rose-leaf soap.

We're pleased to find that Consumer Reports discovers no special merit in deodorant soaps. If only they had generalized from this finding and admitted that the purpose of soap is more than utilitarian.

In a cake of soap — and where else? — the puritan and the hedonist are at one. As puritan, the washer "scrubs up" — performs his ritual of purification. As hedonist, he swoons into a world of hot cream and perfumed steam. In either case he is left with the comforting impression that, merely by cleaning himself, he will come up smelling of roses. At four cents or \$1.25 per ounce, that's still a great buy.

British Leyland: Huge is Hideous

By Francis Renny

The state-supported automonster, British Leyland, may have to come off the road for good and be broken up. The problem is, how can the socialist government do it without loss of face, loss of jobs, loss of votes?

Cobbled together over the years from bits and pieces like Austin, Morris, Rover, Jaguar and Leyland trucks, British Leyland was supposed to meet the economists' argument that Britain would never compete with the foreign automonsters — from General Motors and Volkswagen to Renault and Datsun — unless it accepted that Big was Beautiful.

Now it's been done, it's turned out that Huge is Hideous. A great, big, sprawling disorganized mess which nobody can manage.

Parts of the British Leyland monster do pretty well. Leyland trucks and buses export like hot cakes. Jaguar and, since the arrival of the 3500 model, Rover have little trouble selling at home or abroad. Land Rovers, the cross-country vehicle with the up-market Range Rover line, sell all they can make.

Even the redoubtable Mini goes on selling, though the brilliance of its design has never been able to conceal the fact that it is too complex to coin mass profits.

In January this year, Leyland made 88,000 cars — the largest total in its 15 months of re-

structuring. The National Enterprise Board, now shareholder on behalf of the public, began rustling its wallet before peeling off the next wave of investment cash. Then disaster: one petty strike, then another, and finally the walk-out of 3,000 toolroom men — the experts who set up the production machines and without whom breakdowns aren't mended, production lines can't move.

Their complaint was one becoming increasingly familiar among skilled and professional workers: two years of freezing and squeezing, and doing nothing about the middle and upper tax brackets, have given the unskilled leg up after leg up the ladder. A man who may have served six or more years' apprenticeship finds himself barely a couple of rungs ahead.

The toolroom men hadn't been out on strike for years. They kept writing to the company complaining about the loss of "differential" but always got the reply that the social contract between unions and government would not allow them to resume their privileged place.

By the end of 1976, patience ran out. Prices, it seemed, could go up whenever they felt like it; wages had to stay where they were. These men knew they had clout where it hurt.

By early March, the walkout of the 3,000 had brought idleness to another 30,000, who depended upon them. Ministers made speeches,

half threatening, half pleading, that British Leyland workers were bleeding their own company to death. All over Britain, potential car owners were tiptoeing away from British Leyland showrooms and lining up for VWs and Hondas. Overseas agents were putting the British Leyland catalog at the bottom of the heap.

The chances were that sooner than admit the abject failure of its efforts to keep the all-British dinosaur alive, the government, with the help of the trade union movement, would find some way of giving it yet another expensive last chance: certainly the leisurely behaviour of the toolmen showed they believed that. But many symptoms indicated that the next last chance would probably be the last last chance.

Something clearly has to be done to save the resentment of the vital skilled workers in British industry. And yet the indications are that yet another — stage three — dose of wages policy will leave them unsatisfied and mutinous. This time it's the toolmakers: by the summer it could be any of half-a-dozen under-valued crafts, demanding a real pay boost of 30, 35 percent.

The dispute has shown up also the inability of the trade unions in the motor industry to control their own men. The toolmakers belong

to the AUEW — the engineers union — but were striking against its orders and in defence of the interest of fellow members in other working.

Management has been shown equally helpless: had it consented to negotiate with the unofficial strikers, let alone grant their demands, it would have had a small AUEW strike on its hands.

Above all, the toolmakers' dilemma has revealed, if anyone doubted it, the underlying weakness of the British car industry. Like British shipyards, the industry is undermanned, overmanned, out-of-date. If British Leyland were to cease entirely, domestic and foreign producers could replace almost all its toolmakers with little strain.

And the three "domestic" producers, Chrysler, Vauxhall (General Motors) and Ford — all, in fact, American-owned and -run — are silent.

In the short run the state does not seem to have any more tricks up its sleeve. British Leyland is collapsing in an avalanche of unemployment. But increasingly, as the economic advisers are contemplating the inevitable, the state is being forced to look at the possibility of going back to moderate wage increases in firms where there can be better control of the work.

COMMENTARY

Richard L. Strout

A rather odd system

Someone from a parliamentary democracy wouldn't have understood the discussion at all. We sat on a kind of mobile three-tiered television amphitheater in a downtown hotel facing a series of two-day panel speakers. TV cameras poked their eyes at us amidst blinding studio lights. An alarming warning at our bench said, "Microphone is on at all times." The speakers were canvassing the 1978 presidential election (you know, the one that elected Jimmy Carter) and the National Broadcasting Company will give a boiled-down two-hour version of it, Sunday, March 20.

The American political system is unique in the world. It is quite different from what the Founding Fathers proposed. They thought the president would be subordinate to the Legislature whereas actually he becomes more powerful (it seems) all the time. Also we have no political parties, presidential conventions, and 30 state primaries, lot alone caucuses and state conventions, that the Constitution didn't anticipate.

The problem is how to select our presidential candidates. It doesn't even arise in a par-

liamentary system like Canada's. The two rival parties in Ottawa have respective leaders in Parliament and if one party loses an election the leader of the other party just becomes prime minister — as simple as that. Elections last about a month and the so-called "transition period" that Washington faces from election day in November to Jan. 20, when we really have two presidents, only lasts a day. The new prime minister just rides up and takes over.

David Broder, the able political writer of the Washington Post put the situation simply in the NBC panel on "primaries." The trouble with the system, he thought, is that it keeps politicians out of the election process more than is healthy. Politicians aren't all bad. They know the score; they know the candidates. There are now 30 primaries and they occur almost one a week for a year: the primaries decide what the party conventions do and the early primaries (New Hampshire, for example) decide what the later primaries do. In other words, when Mr. Carter carries the New Hampshire Democratic primary by a few thousand votes on Feb. 24, the gigantic media pub-

licity machine instantly promotes him to be "front runner" and it is hard to stop his momentum.

As Mr. Broder summed it up: "We have transferred the presidential selection process from one elite — the politicians — to another elite: the small group of activists who work in the primaries for causes and candidates while most of the rest of us watch."

Those weren't quite Mr. Broder's words but they summarize his views and they would make an observer from a parliamentary democracy pause and wonder. On the whole the American system has worked pretty well, even though James Bryce in 1895 did head his eighth chapter of "The American Commonwealth," "Why Great Men Are Not Chosen Presidents." It does choose great men every now and then. The system is "goofy but glorious" said pundit James Heston. It is "messy," Roy Morris K. Udall (D) of Arizona (a one-time candidate himself), told the NBC audience here last week. He wants to combine the primaries into geographical regions. Another panelist, Sen. Birch Bayh (D) of Indiana, who is making a

game fight to abolish that relic from the stagecoach era, the Electoral College, declared that the switch of 8,245 votes in Ohio and in Hawaii last November would have thrown the Carter-Ford battle into the House of Representatives.

Why should a journalist complain about the election system? It has given hundreds of political reporters a livelihood! President Carter started his campaign two years before he was elected; he had time because he was ineligible to run again for the governorship of Georgia.

Just as a personal judgment, I think the American system lasts too long, costs too much, and is occasionally so boring that only 54 percent of the eligibles vote. There is also a tendency to elect a newcomer who is not really familiar to the nation — a process something like opening a Cracker Jack box to find the prize at the bottom — elect him first and find out about him later.

We are finding out things about Jimmy Carter every week and, on the whole, the public seems well satisfied. Still it is a rather odd system.

India's illiterate: how they affect the vote

By K. R. Sundar Rajan
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Bombay

Illiteracy underlies many of India's major problems. After 30 years of independence nearly 70 percent of the nation cannot read and write. According to one projection, at the present rate it could take another 30 years before even 50 percent literacy is achieved.

Improvement in public health, modernization of industry, streamlining of agriculture, all will more or less keep pace with the rate at which education spreads. A government official in Madhya Pradesh state recently remarked that it is no coincidence that the cleanest hamlets are those where primary education has taken a firm hold. He added that voluntary sterilizations are usually the highest where sufficient schools have been established.

Yet, despite all his protestations to the contrary, the average Indian politician is not dis-

turbed unduly by the slow growth of literacy. In fact, he finds a lot of advantages in mass illiteracy, especially at election time. The other day I was discussing campaign strategy with a volunteer working for the opposition Janata or People's Party.

"Why don't you devote more attention to educated voters?" I asked. "Most of them seem apathetic and may not bother to go to the polling booths." It "paid" better to concentrate on uneducated voters, he felt.

What the People's Party worker meant is that an illiterate voter is easier to convince (or fool) than an educated one. In a speech in Calcutta at the peak of the emergency Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said she did not care much whether the intelligentsia supported her actions or not. Describing intellectuals as those who sit in ivory towers, she said what mattered to her party was the support given by the masses (backward people). "The downtrodden and the poor are always with the Congress Party," she claimed.

One important reason why politicians concentrate on rural areas is because of their assumption — still valid — that it is far easier to brainwash a peasant than a city-bred person, even if the latter happens to be illiterate. A peasant is more ready to believe government statistics or opposition charges.

In a village 50 miles from Bombay, I heard a Congress Party candidate waxing eloquent over the "phenomenal gains" of the emergency. Each time he mentioned a progress statistic the audience applauded heartily. Yet no one bothered to ask the candidate why the lone government dispensary in the village had been without a qualified doctor for nine months or why the dilapidated desks in the ramshackle local primary school had not been replaced.

At another village I saw people cheering an opposition candidate every time he made a sweeping charge against the administration. "You are at the mercy of the police," he thun-

dered. "There are policemen everywhere." Yet, one of the long-standing demands of the village pertained to the need for a local police station. The last time a policeman visited the village was some six months back.

A village school teacher told me it would be "dangerous" to educate peasants. "Mind you," he said, "if there is stability in our rural areas it is because people are largely content with what they have. And this contentment is the result of illiteracy. The moment you put books and magazines in their hands they will make your life miserable. See the fate of our southern state of Kerala where the high rate of literacy has led to communism."

It would no doubt be a sweeping statement to say that India's politicians see a definite vested interest in the continuing high rate of illiteracy. But they do find the present position has its blessings, especially when votes have to be sought and political and administrative power maintained or won.

Readers write

On lazy workers, Southern Africa, and threatened seals

May I be permitted to advise C. F. Brightmore ("Readers Write" Feb. 28) to look a little deeper into the problem of redundancy and to realize that loss of employment is too often the result, not the cause, of laziness.

The unemployed are not necessarily lazy. They are frequently the victims of the current general attitude toward work in many areas, especially in those activities which rely on the taxpayer to finance their losses each year, and surely Mr. Brightmore cannot have missed the massive evidence that governments cannot provide the remedy.

Overmanaging is just one factor, inconsistent with a fair day's work, which essentially leads to redundancy if a company is to survive.

In regard to management, there are always exceptions but if companies were permitted to run their affairs free from crippling legislation, and assuming that the small minority of shop floor and union wreckers could be brought under control, unemployment would be reduced and our economy rapidly improved.

Your correspondent's criticism of the top executive of one of the most successful companies in this country is particularly inept. The alternative to the redundancies referred to could have closed down the associated plant with the loss of many more jobs and the suggestion that the action taken was apparently devoid of concern as to "what happened to those got rid of" is unfair and unkind.

We live in a competitive world and the only answer to redundancy in the foreseeable future, is the general acceptance of the need for every

employee to give an honest and fair day's work at a labour cost which will generate increased demand for our goods and services at home and abroad. There is no magic short cut. You cannot price yourself out of a job and hold it.

Fortunately encouraging signs are beginning to emerge that groups of workers, fed up with petty strikes and layoffs, are challenging the destructive activities of militants and this may well lead to industrial sanity and in due course, provide the answer to C. F. Brightmore's query.

Milford-on-Sea, England J. Atherton

Communist aims in Africa

As a white South African I can understand that you are opposed to many, if not all, of the policies of the government of Premier John Vorster. Maybe I am also one of those. However, I wish to ask you a number of questions that will take no time to answer.

The Russian and Chinese Communists operate under the guise of liberators. Do you not realize what their true aim is? They will not liberate but enslave. I foresee the African continent in the future printing articles similar to the ones on Russian Jews emigrating, but this time it will be black and white South Africans who will be trying to get away from the liberators.

Many white South Africans are taking action to help the wounds that the government has created, and are trying to bring about change. Would you like the entire population of the subcontinent to be under Russian control?

Would you like to give the mineral wealth of this country to the Soviet bloc?

Do you think that terrorism has improved the lives of those people who have been killed throughout Rhodesia and South-West Africa? Will it improve the lives of those who survive in any way?

Instead of only negative criticism why not try to help and change the minds of those people who fear change, by constructive reporting of life in an integrated society?

W. Gould

Saving baby seals

Recently you carried a very interesting article on the campaign to dramatize the plight of the baby seals, hunted for their fur. Having seen a TV special on the subject, I am wholeheartedly in favor of any attempts to stop this slaughter.

I could not, however, but notice a certain irony in this campaign. The baby seals which are being sold in this country to raise funds for the campaign are being manufactured in South Korea, a country whose financial incentives that enable such toys to be made so cheaply are maintained because wages are low and the right to strike is forbidden.

This, in a real way, the people brooding this toy substitutes in South Korea are making the "save the seals" campaign possible. This, I suppose, one of the ironies of the "modern world."

James H. Batten, Jr.

Ian Smith's problem

In the article by Joseph Harsch, on the front page of the January 31st edition, is an error of statement which conveys a false impression of events and attitudes. The relevant passage reads:

"... Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia refused to go any further down the negotiating path which Dr. Kissinger had opened up for black majority rule in his country."

What actually happened was that Mr. Smith was not permitted to go down that path because it was closed by AOU appointed delegates to negotiations. Mr. Smith did decline an invitation to go down an alternative path which led in a different direction but in doing this he clearly re-affirmed his continuing willingness and commitment to follow the Kissinger path.

The apparent contradiction, on page 6 of the same paper, between Michael Holman's reference to "racial conflict" and the adjacent photograph of Rhodesian security forces is also significant. The photograph shows that security forces are made up of both races. Observations in Rhodesia support the photograph as being a true statement rather than the latter.

Michael Holman's reference to "racial conflict" is a distortion of the facts. The photograph shows that security forces are made up of both races. Observations in Rhodesia support the photograph as being a true statement rather than the latter.